START

START

THE REMAINING PAGES OF THIS

VOLUME NO. 62/1277 YEAR 1841-42

FROM

PAGE NO. 209 UPTO END

ARE EXPOSED IN

THE NEXT ROLL OR CUT

there be any prohibition on this point from those persons who have been accustomed to enter the Persian territory to make use of the Summer pasturage it is of course necessary to obtain the customary amount and moreover the Pasha of Bagdad has written to the foregoing effect.

The devastation which has been recently committed (by Persia) in Soolaymania extends two fold in injury inflicted on ourselves. It is proper that the amount of injury should be ascertained on both sides, in order that reparation should be made to whichever Government has suffered the greatest loss.

3d Regarding the reparation demanded from the Mein of Rewandooz, several letters have been received on this subject

3d answer. The first assertion that the subjects of Persia caused any injury to Anadia is a downright falsehood. Secondly. at the time of the attack.

attack on the Meer. Prince Rahdeman Meerza on account of the friendship subsisting between both States, expended a large sum in collecting an army with which he proceeded to the frontier, and close the road of flight against the Meer. Say he even sought an Asylum in Persia, but was refused our protection. Mahomed Beg Meer of Rewandooz sent an offering of 20,000 ℔ which is not a tenth of the tenth of the distruction of life and property committed by him - neither did he give a promissary note - Therefore a reparation for loses sustained from the Meer ought to be made by the Turkish Government - His loss amounts to 300000 Tomans and it must be made good else not let the Eelyauts who are under his control and who committed these depredations be made responsible - The army of the Turkish

from the Governor of Bagdad specifying that previously to the injury inflicted by the Meer of Rewandooz, the subjects of the Persian Government had committed devastations in Amadia, the loses suffered in Persia occurred subsequently to the attack on Amadia, and this was the cause of the injury committed by the meer of Rewandooz - The trifling injury committed by the Meer is not to be compared with the devastations perpetrated by Persia In the documents relating to the loses of Amadia it is stated that much property, cattle & sheep were plundered - At the time the Meer was captured the authorities of the Persia Government took 45,000 tomans from that person and moreover a promissary

...ge how dear was being a ...
... Ottoman Government, ...
... their titles illustrated ...
... and confirmed gradually to ...
... geography of the time ...
... of Sultan Mustafa, and ...
... according to the geography ...
... of the reign of Sultan Selim ...
... extension and whereas the ...
... frontiers of Persia and ...
... Turkey, it is contrary to the ...
... treaty to make aggressions ...
... on their country. ...

... further Government should ...
... be evacuated, and restored, and ...
... on their refusal, those who by ...
... power or artifice were before ...
... the question of the frontiers ought ...
... to be investigated, by the Omera- ...
... -i-Nizamie, the Books of the ...
... Cadi of Erzeroum, and the Russian ...
... Consul residing at Tabreez, and ...
... these persons might be dealt ...
... ratify the decision that should ...
... thence ensue, and if your ...
... Excellency should deem it ...
... above mentioned reflections ...
... and decision it is requisite that ...
... your sentiments, the despatch of ...
... the Envoy who is to be made and ...
... these subjects of dispute ...
... be settled. ...

... Regarding the Persian ...
... Envoy sojourning at Constantinople, ...
... which Government ...
... on this subject, and whether ...

... letter ...

If however, agreeably to the wish
herein stated, Treaties should be stipulated
that the expences of Ambassadors
should be defrayed by the
Court at which they reside-
dance & the Sardinian Government
wishes to abridge this article,
it is of no importance - we will then
also do so.

Regarding the payment of
the expences of the Persian Envoy
to the Court of London, it has been
a length of time a residence at the
Sublime Porte, and it was there
fixed how expences - Although
in the ancient treaties between
the two Empires stipulated that the
expences of Ministers ambassadors
should by either Court alternately
be paid, yet as this practice
has been the source of contention
it is desirable that no such
custom should be discontinued,
and that henceforward the
expences of Ministers and all
other Agents sent away, be de-
fined by either Government
should both wish to travel they
must provide & obtain their
expences by their own Govern-
ment, by these ancient treaties
for Ministers can no claims
claims for their expences

Answer. Her Britannic Majesty's Government will insist upon the immediate execution of the Treaty of Adrianople, and that the Turkish Government should indemnify the Selalees or any other tribe belonging to Persia, as directed by the agreement. The Selalees or any other tribe who have entered the Turkish territory, it is not stipulated that they should be given up, but they should be required to return peaceably to their own country; and the Turkish Government is to restore the Hara Bapeth tribe and others, and Khan Mahmood Khan and Hosein Abdal Khan, plundered of the villages of Khoch and carried off the inhabitants. The Turkish Government must be responsible also for these losses.

8. Regarding the restitution of the outrages committed by the Selalee Kooreds, and the restitution of tribes belonging to Persia, according to agreement. The Selalees who have entered Turkish territory, whatever number they may be, should be required to return peaceably to their own country. The Persian Government should demand that the Selalee tribe be restored to their former abodes, after their restoration to Persia convey the tribes to some other place, and there prevent them from running away, and after such restoration the Selalees should not be granted by the Turkish Government to any other tribe, which they cannot receive for protection in Turkey. This should not be practicable to carry this article into effect.

and should the Troubles cause
Persia to Turkey must renew
their habits of submission the
Turkish Government shall
take steps to ensure their fur-
nishment, and at that juncture
the Persian Government shall
contribute a portion ... till the
Jewish allowed to ai their para-
graph has been already arran-
ged in a verbal communication
and the Persian Government
should proceed to carry into ex-
ecution the resolutions verbal
agreed to ...

Answer. Thereunto the
property in restoring the ad-
ditional of the stolen property
the Ameer i Nizam and the
Turkish Consul ...

9 Regarding the property
plundered, and the expences
of the troops claimed by the
Ameer i Nizam. The ques-
tion was discussed with Sir Hen-
ry Rawlinson, Mr Eastwick
from the Turkish to the Persian
Court, and certain stipulations
made

8. Answer. It is stipulated in the Russian Treaty, that the Turkish Government should not harm the Tcherkess or any other tribe belonging to Persia, or allow their subjects to molest their territory; it is not stipulated that they should quit their former residences, or that they should endeavour to draw them over to their interest by favors and presents. Besides this, the Turkish Government has restrained the Nasra Pasha tribe and others, and Khan Mahmood Khan and Khan Abdul Khan plundered the Villages of Khoch and carried off the inhabitants. The Turkish Government must be responsible for these losses.

8. Regarding the disputed points of the antient Treaties, the Tcherkess Hordes, and the restitution of tribes belonging to Persia, according to agreement. The tribes whose removal is to be restored, whatever number they may be, shall be surrendered. The Ottoman Government should detach troops to the frontiers, and the tribes shall be delivered to them. After their restoration the troops shall convey the tribes to some other side, and there prevent them from running away, and hereafter [illegible] should not be granted to the Tcherkess or other tribes to establish their customary residence for pasturage in Turkey. It should not be practicable to carry this prohibition into effect

and

and should these claims again return to Turkey and renew their habits of plunder the Turkish Government shall take steps to ensure their punishment, and at that time the Persian Government shall contribute assistance — All the points alluded to in this paragraph have been already arranged in verbal communication and the Persian Government should proceed to carry into execution the resolutions verbally agreed to —

4 Regarding the property plundered, and the expences of the troops claimed by the Princess in Kazaun — There are enclosed herein two papers, one a Letter Khan, Ambassador from the Shah to the Sublime Porte, and certain stipulations

4 Concerning the above mentioned property in referring the adjustment of the stolen property to the Princess Kazaun and the Turkish Consul —

M 2 C

made by the Ameer-i-Nizam,
have been agreed to by the
Turkish government. Not-
-withstanding the two years and a
-wards, of the people of
Bayazeed, through the mediation
of the Turkish Council at
Tabreez, the Ameer-i-Nizam
and the Pasha of Erzeroum
have commenced the adjustment
of this affair, and it is better
to refer to the Persians the
settlement of their business; be-
-cause it will be more
easily decided by them.
It will be sufficient for
us to give orders to these
persons.—

2. However, at the time the treaty
was formed, it was stipulated that
the same manner will be
followed from their own Sides
[illegible] of Persia

3rd Regarding the persons
of deserters from the Ottoman
subjects in the Ottoman dom-
-inions, whatever amount of debts

excited

of Persia & he should in the same manner be exacted. The Turkish Government has not the right to enhance the duties levied from Persian subjects because it chooses to exact higher duties from its own subjects. Equally to the execution of the Treaty and without the slightest change not more than 3 p. c. to be taken from Persian subjects. This stipulation is not to be modified.

You have made no answer concerning the murder of the Persian Merchant, who was killed at Erzeroum. Formerly the murderer must be sent to Persia that he may be put to death.

Respecting the plunder of the property of the deceased Mahomed Jaffer Mirza you have given no answer beyond what was already learned from the Pasha of Bagdad. An answer is requisite.

exacted from Ottoman subjects. It is consistent with our stipulation that the same amount should be exacted from the whole of the Mussulman subjects, including the subjects of Persia. At this time a New Commercial treaty regarding importation has been concluded between the Sublime Porte and certain other Governments, and this new settlement is applicable to the members of the Ottoman religion (meaning Turks). The subjects and merchants of the Persian Government have been considered on a footing of perfect equality in all questions relating to commerce, with the subjects and merchants of the Sublime Porte, and this conduct is in accordance with the stipulations of the treaty.

Therefore

Inclosure in No. 1.

Translation.

Sir,

Your Excellency is aware that the above mentioned new arrangement should be established with respect to the Subjects and merchants of the Persian Gov^t. Although it would be desirable to establish here a Persian arrangement respecting Consuls, this not being the Central Mart of Commerce, the Settlement of these matters will be conveniently transacted in that city. I have always expressed my verbal sentiments to you that it would be expedient to grant the mission to the Persian Minister in Constantinople, so that Persian Gov^t & their arrangement may be settled with him.

Translated by
(Signed) Mustafa Sheik

Translation of a letter from General Duhamel, Russian Minister to the Shah, to the Persian Prime Minister, dated 11th Rubbee oos sanee 1256. June 1840.

A. C.

The letter which your Excellency wrote, concerning the disturbances which have arisen in Koordistan from the arrival of Mahmood Pasha as that province, has reached me. I have thoroughly understood its contents. I have conferred with Sasin Effendi upon the subject of the answer which you desire. Your Excellency is informed of what passed with regard to Mohammerah, and also as to the other demands which you have made on the Turkish Ambassador, and the several arrangements

which he gave to each of these demands
the answers of the Turkish ambas-
sador were agreeable to peace and
reconciliation, and one with the
appropriation, because he agreed entirely to several of the demands
of the Persian Government and
offered to put aside, but he wished
that the Turk the perpetuity render-
stood, as to the extent of the claims
which the Persian Government
claimed from the Ottoman Empire.
My decision upon that
there is no difficulty in settling the
affair provided that the term-
ination of the Persian government
the demands to which each one made,
great pains should be taken on
to the side that the de-
rence formally to pieces
and truth. But in the matter

[illegible] Majesty [illegible]
[illegible] to my inclination but from the
dictates of my heart I am obliged
to make known to you that in this
matter the entire blame is on the
part of the Persian Government
because on account of the complaints
which the Persian Government
made against Ahmed Pacha the
Turkish Government deprived
him from his post and replaced
him by Mahmoud Pacha. — At
present when the authority of Mah-
moud Pacha extends to that place
the Ministers of the Persian Gov-
instead of treating him with
friendship takes the part of
Ahmed Pacha of whom several
times making complaints and address
him with taunts. — Muhammerah
at all times belonged to the Pur
Turkish territory by what justice
can

can the Persian Government interfere
with the territory? If at present
Ali Reza Pacha of Bagdad should
send his own troops to place Mahmoud
Pacha by force in his Government
and do whatever is necessary for
his effect, and carry the orders
of his Sovereign into execution in
this matter..... something left out)
For the reason if the troops of the
Persian Government are now
in Soleymaneih, If in the sincer-
ity of my heart believe that the
best thing your Excellency could
do, would be to order the troops
of the Persian Government to re-
tire from Soleymaneih to Hoora
further, because in truth it would
be a great pity, and a cause of much
regret, if from this cause a severe
engagement should take place be-
tween the armies of Persia and
Turkey

Turkey. Your Excellency may depend
upon it that the whole of Europe will
consider your Government as the
aggressor and to commence the war
His Majesty the Emperor my master
will undoubtedly blame any concession
the Ministers of the Persian Go[vernment]
for your Excellency knows how much
His Majesty the Emperor is the well
wisher and friend of the Persian
Government. Some time ago I
shewed to H.E. the Prime Minister
which our Ambassador in Co[nstantinople]
Constantinople had on the subject
just if our Ambassador until
some could not arrange these
affairs which are the cause of
the correspondence between the
Government of Persia and Turk-
key, it was owing to there being
Ambassadors from the Persian
Government present in con-
=stant

consider him able. I wish he could
employ some one as money is necessary
that Meerza Jaffer Khan should
immediately be caused to repair to
Constantinople and remain there
ready. But by no means conceal
from your Excellency that whenever
the Ministers of the Persian Govt.
commit the fault themselves of raising
a body of troops against a friendly
Government, must be on their
own neck, and they must not expect
that assistance from the ministers
of the Russian Government which
until now they have always received.
I shall not give more trouble in this
affair, I hope that you will always
delight me with accounts of the good
state of your health.

Translated by
Pegard Wm. H. Ferrier

Translation of a letter from the Russian Minister at Teheran to Hajee Mirza Aghasi.

Dated June 1840.—

C. B. C.

I have received the last letter which your Excellency sent me and understood its contents.—

I perceive with great pleasure that the loyal advice which I took the liberty of addressing to you, has been kindly attributed to my friendly intentions. God knows that from the day of my arrival at this Court up to the present time, it has ever been my constant desire both in word and deed, as a friend and well wisher, to make the extent of my fidelity and attachment more and more conspicuous, in the sight of the Shah and by my devotion to render services that might benefit this victorious state.—

In these particulars from I have never been remiss—namely to endeavour to strengthen Persia by promoting amity and union with all her neighbours, on this account it was that I heard

heard with great grief that Hoosein Pasha
out of his own folly had made an attack,
since I knew that that in Constantinople the Turkish
Government had been much vexed by the intelligence:
but as I have learned from your Excellency in
writing; that Hoosein Pasha Khan had done this
without authority, and that having been properly
punished, he had withdrawn his troops to the
frontier, it is evident that, under these circumstances
this affair diminishes much in its importance &
end may be classed as one of the accidental
disturbances of the frontier arising from the un-
willingness of the tribes there, and the disorderly
behaviour of the frontier authorities on both sides.

I am aware of the demands made
by Persia on the Turkish Government and it is
my opinion that these demands are not of such
importance as to be pursued at the risk of pro-
ducing war and contention between two great
States. I have every hope that the abovementioned
causes of contention will terminate amicably in
reconciliation.

Your Excellency is aware what

pains

plain the European Governments are now taking to bring about peace and tranquillity between the Sultan of Turkey and Mahomed Ali Pasha of Egypt, for the purpose of increasing and establishing the power of the young Sultan — therefore without doubt H. M. the Shah will look upon it as unbecoming at this moment, and in these circumstances to cause the Sultan fresh difficulty and thus render it more than ever difficult to establish peace and tranquillity in the East.—

Let me always have the pleasure of hearing of your welfare &c. &c.

Translated by
Charles. W. Bell.

M 2 31

No. 14.

To

The Right Honble

The Lord Viscount Palmerston &c.

My Lord,

I have the honor to inclose for your Lordships information a translation of a Correspondence which passed in January last between the Prime Minister and General Dubamel relative to the trade of Russian merchants with the Toorkemans.

Hajee meerza Aghassee complains that the Persian Government and Persian trade suffer great injury in the Caspian Sea by the traffic which Russian Subjects maintain with the Toorkemans who are rebellious subjects of Persia at Mooshe

Mooshe

Hostee at the mouth of the river
Atrek on the South Eastern Coast of
the Caspian, and he requests that the
cessation of this intercourse should
be enforced by the Russian Govern-
ment. General Duhamel states it to be out
of his power to prevent Russian ships
from trading at the Atrek, but he
suggests that a Custom House should
be established at Asterabad for the
purpose of attracting Russian Com-
merce to that Quarter instead of to
Tourkomania.

Though there is an appear-
ance of Candour in the reply of Ge-
neral Duhamel it does not seem
probable that his proposal would
have the effect he Contemplates of
withdrawing Russian trade from
Turkomania. The Russian Govern-
ment Your Lordship is aware

has

has long been anxious to promote an intercourse with those tribes, and with whom it seeks to establish a permanent Commerce, and it has readily received the speculations of those persons by whose suggestions have been made for promoting this object, while it has always set aside the remonstrances of Persia against trading with her rebellious subjects.

The Persian Government has always viewed with suspicion and dislike any attempts of Russia to establish an intimate Commercial intercourse with Asterabad, from the apprehension, I presume, that an opportunity would be afforded to Russia of acquiring an influence in a part of Persia which she has been suspected of

of being anxious to profess.—

I have the honor to be &c
Signed Justin Abeel

Tribizonde,
17 March 1845.

Com. Jeffers
Am. Embassy

Translation of a Copy of a letter from Hajee Mirza Aghasi to the Persian minister at the Court of Teheran

2nd of Silly

No. 6. Your Excellency, great and esteemed friend of course you know and are well informed, that several of the Toorkomun tribes of Georgan, subjects of this lofty state, collected all at Astrack and the port of Birjan daily are continually making inroads in the coasts and harbors of Mazunderan and plundering the people of God—

Some years ago we begged the assistance and support of your ships in order to put an end to the destructive inroads of these frontiers, and to chastise that tribe—and several times applied to your Excellency to prohibit the merchants of Russia from lending their assistance or aid in any way to that tribe, and to cease from all commerce and intercourse with them—

At this time letters have again arrived from the merchants that your merchant ships have come to Bersheet

Hooly

-ooly and have Commenced their intercourse
and Commerce with that tribe Of Course
the people of the powerful state of Russia
have a right to trade wherever they please
but this Commerce and intercourse of this
with the Toorkomans is productive of Severel
injuries to this lofty state.
First That it deminishes the customs of
Mazunderan and as soon as it shall have
become known to the merchants that there
are no customs dues at Hoosein Kooly, they
will resort to that place in order to increase
their own profits and after this all the
merchant ships will go to Hoosein Kooly
and the whole Commerce of Engalle and
Mazunderan will be at an End.
Second The Toorkomans having got
the Commerce into their own hands,
will collect in numbers at Hoosein Kooly
and the neighborhood and will take
occasion to attack Esterabad and the
parts of mazunderan adjoining, and
should we forbid them to collect in
that place they will say we are as-
sembled for the purposes of trade.

after

the Ship after the Commerce since
collected there and extended the hand of
oppression and Enmity towards the Frontier
of Astrakan and other places, it will become
incumbent on the ministers of the exalted
State of Persia and in respect of the Cause
and unity of the two resplendant states
it will also be incumbent on the ministers
of the Exalted Empire of Russia that they
should remove their Sovereigns from
the frontier and this affair will prove
productive of trouble, Expence, and the
marching of Troops on both sides. Your
Excellency who are the most wise
able and talented of all those in
Russia for the advantage of the two Exalted
States will of course see every inconvenience
that such evils and troubles should
arise. Wherefore I beg leave to impress upon
your Excellency that if the Commerce of the
Russian Vessels shall as formerly be carried
on in Mazunderan and Enzelee, no kind
of injury will accrue to the Russian
merchants while it will increase the
profits and tranquillity of the Kingdom

of

of Persia should it appear good to your Excellency (&c. &c.) that you will write to the owners of ships, that they should pursue their commerce in Mazanderan and Gezellee as formerly, and if this proposal should not meet with your approbation, that you should narrate to us what ought to be done to remedy (these evils).

In fine, in the way of consultation I have given your Excellency much trouble, that you should give us a complete and wise direction in any manner that shall appear to you most advantageous to the two Exalted states, for the purpose of escaping the profits and remedying the evils of this business, so that you may act in that manner which may seem to your Excellency great and dear friend, most just and proper. I depend upon an early answer to this. I have been under the necessity of giving this trouble to your Excellency.—

Translated by
Charles W. Bell.

M 259

Copy of a translation of a letter from the Russian Minister to H. E. Hajie Meerza Agassee 14th Zel Hedjeh 1256.-

After ...

I have received your letter of the 3 of Zel Hedjeh - Concerning the Commencement of a trade for Russia to the port of Hosseim Kooleé. I participate in your Excellency's opinion that this manner of Commencing the trade is not only prejudicial to the profits of the Custom House revenue of Persia, but will also do harm to the quietness of the people of Mazanderan and Asterabad But as you yourself confesses it is wholly out of my power to prohibit Russian subjects from taking their ships to the mouth of the Atrek and trading and holding intercourse with the Toorkomans. It is my belief that if at this juncture the Russian Merchants are more inclined to go to the Lake of Hosseim Koolé the Ministers of the Persian Government are themselves

thereabouts the cause for this reason that
two years ago a Russian trading vessel
came to the Anchorage of Asterabad,
and that time made a request to
your Excellency to issue injunctions to the
Governor of Asterabad to render assistance
to the Merchant who was the owner of the
vessel and to be careful of his affairs that
he might attend to his commercial
transactions in perfect tranquillity. but
Y. E. on the plea that there was no Custom
house at Asterabad did not comply with
my request. Some time afterwards the above
vessel went away in such a manner that
even the news of her departure did not
reach my ears. I consider it highly likely
that the preference shewn by the Russian
Merchants for the lake of Hosseini Koolee
is to be attributed to the dislike exhibited
by the Persian Government to the arrival
of ships at the Anchorage of Hosseini
koolee. If your Excellency will assent to

my

my proposal I will point out a mode of
removing the annoyances complained of
in Y.E.' letter an arrangement should be
made for establishing a Custom house in
Asterabad and injunctions should be
given to the authorities of that City to
pay the utmost attention to the affairs
of the Russian Merchants who come there
for Commercial purposes and I will
convey information to the whole of the
Merchants of Russia who trade with
Persia that an arrangement has been made
I am persuaded that in this way the most
of the Russian Merchants instead of going
to Hossein Koolee will go to Asterabad -
they will be more inclined to give the Custom
House dues on their Merchandize in
conformity with the Treaty - and they will
be under the protection of the authorities of
the Persian Government instead of going to
the shores of Turcomanie and being sub-
jected to a thousand evils and dangers

from

from the Lawless Tribes who have neither
Chiefs nor Governors and are always em
ployed in Capturing the Servants of God
and plundering them. Now if your Excellen
cy Agrees to the request which I have made
in writing, have the Kindness to write to
me in reply, in order that I may inform
the Governors of Astrakan and Bedkooba
and the other ports of Russia which are on
the Caspian Sea of the Arrangement which
has been entered into. I shall not give any
more trouble. —

Translated by
Lt. & Wm Taylour Thomson

1.2.1.3

Translation of a letter from His Excellency Hajee Omarza Khajeh Rais Minister of Persia to the Russian Minister dated Zil Hejeh 1256 January 1841

A. C.

I have received your letter dated 16 Zil Hejeh in reply to the communication which addressed you by Excellency relative to the stopping merchants caravans and delaying the arrival of merchandize belonging to the Russian Government at the port of Mazenderan. From your impartiality you must be aware truly that the commencement of hostility by Russia to Mazenderan border will not only be special because it would be hard to the people of the Persian Government because however it would also greatly hurt the transquility and peace of the people of Mazenderan and destruction to the crops of the merchants by my subjects in your Excellency

Candour

Grandeur have viewed up during what to Exist-
But your Excellency will observe wholly
with a view to prevent the Russian
subjects from leaving their ships to the
mouth of the Attak, and trading with
holding intercourse with the Turcomans,
which in your Excellency's opinion that
I should have an Victoria Memorial at
Astrakan, and that the Agents of the
Russian Government of that place should
be expelled for the interests of the Russian
Merchants, who have brought their
Merchandize to Astrakan, and having
sold the Cutlery there they might
return to their Commercial transactions
in peace tranquillity and after this go
on as to the Persian Ports and the trade
to this Attak. I cannot conclude this
without all the expressions friendship which
were entertained towards me, how you could
reconcile to yourself that I should be
so treacherous and Disingenuous as to make a

Bad

bad impression, which the news of your friendly reception here, would give your Excellency as to your formerly that Russian Merchantile Vessels did not go to Meshem Bader and the mouth of the Atrick & Estrabad and had no communication or business there - they should now also refrain from visiting these places and as formerly trade with the ports of Mazanderan and Ghilan which is profitable to themselves and does no injury to that Government, which is the friend of their own Government - If in truth my kind friend cannot prevent these Merchants from coming to the mouth of the Atrick and trading with a Government, let him give permission that I should myself write to H. E. Count Nesselrode Russian's Minister for Foreign Affairs, and send it through your Excellency -

the

the Arrangement of this Affair we shall whatever manner it may be to direct that upon the first intelligence of your Courtesy I shall give no more trouble

Translated by
/signed/ W. Taylour Thomson

Jeebjondee May 27 1831.

Sir,

I have the honor to enclose under flying seal for the information of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council, a dispatch to the address of the Chief Secretary to the Govt of India Fort William, which I beg may be forwarded to its destination—

I have the honor to be

Sir

Your most obedient

humble Servant

[signature]

To

The Chief Secretary

to Government

Bombay

Received to be
acknowledged &
the original to be
forwarded to
Calcutta, Copy
by the Bearer of the
Diary Copy to
be laid before the Court
Committee
Tuesday

~~Secret~~ 7th July 1841

241 9

To,

The Chief Secretary to the Govt of India

Fort William

Sir,

I have the honor to report for the information of the Right Honble the Governor General of India in Council, that I have received a dispatch from Mr. Reach dated Koosan 25 miles from Ghouan April 1st 1841 - where he had arrived with the Persian Garrison en route to Meshed, after having witnessed the evacuation of that Fortress and its delivery to the Persian Authorities -

I also learn by letters I have received from Tabreez, that His Majesty The Shah is preparing a Force of 20,000 men and 20 guns ostensibly for the purpose of proceeding to Kerman to suppress the rebellion of Aga Khan, but it is considered that

that the number of Troops collected for that purpose is unnecessarily large.-

I have the honor to be &c &c

/signed/ Justin Sheil

Trebizonde
May 27th 1841.

Respec
Fulton Townsend

Secret Com: 7 July 1841

1 & 51

Sy Despatch No 1035 of 1841.

Copy.

Lt Colonel Lyons

&c &c &c

Sir Hamilton

Sir I have the honor to transmit herewith for your information a Despatch which I have received this day from Captain Elliot, by the H.M. Steam Vessel Victoria.

I have &c

Bombay Castle
7 July 1841.

1841

No. 284 S. D

Persian Mission

Despatches

Irlebeyonde 16th May 1841

Sir

I have the honor to enclose under flying Seal for the information of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council a Despatch from the address of the Secretary to the Government of India, which I request may be forwarded to its destination.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

your Most Obedient

humble Servant,

J. Thos. Wheeler

To the Secretary to Govt.

Bombay

Done D.

The original has been forwarded to Hon. Gov. Reed by Express this day & Copies sent to the Senate Committee

5th August 61.

7

Lt Col Shiel to Sir J. Mudlock Esq
Encl to the Govt of India

Trebizonde 16 June 1841

Sir

I have the honor to transmit for the information of the Right Honble the Governor General in Council, a copy of a paragraph of my despatch No 30 to the address of Viscount Palmerston, relative to orders received in Azerbyan for collecting troops Cattle and waggons.

Mr Riach in a letter dated 27th May, does not mention that troops have been assembled at Tehran.

I have &c

Signed) Justin Sheil

Extract from Lieutenant Colonel Sheil's despatch No 30 dated June 16th 1841

Mr Bonham informs

[illegible]

Mad

me in a letter dated 2d June that two mes-
sengers had arrived in Tebreez from Tehran
with special orders to the Government of
Azerbijan to supply them with 800 Camels
and 300 Mules to be forwarded forthwith
to Tehran and money is directed to be fur-
nished to those Messengers for the construction
of 2000 Carts or baggage waggons - No
progress had been made in fulfilling these
orders, nor have the six Regiments which
were summoned to Tehran been assembled
from their Villages - The want of money is
so great in Azerbijan that Mr Burnes
is of opinion that considerable time must
elapse before the wishes of the Persian Govern-
ment can be carried into effect.

n 259

Ineligonde July 1st 1841

Sir

I have the honor to enclose under flying seal, for the information of the Governor in Council, a despatch to the address of the Secretary to the Government of India which I request may be forwarded to its destination. —

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
your most obedient
humble servant
Justin Shirl

The Chief Secretary to Government
Bombay

The originals have been forwarded to H. East India by the Express of the date & copies should be sent to the Secretary

3d August 1/4

To

F. H. Maddock Esqre

Secretary to the Government of India

Fort William

Sir,

I have the honor to acquaint you, for the information of the Governor General, that, I have received a despatch dated Tehran June 4th from Mr. Riach at which time no preparations were making for any extensive concentration of troops at that city, though, as customary, the operations in the arsenal proceeded with unabated Vigour. Mr. Bonham apprizes me that no troops had yet been collected at Tabreez –

Trebizonde 1st July 1841 –

I have the honor to be &c.

(signed) Justin Shal

Secret Cons. 8th Aug. 1841

No 163

Copy

No 1170.

To

J. H. Maddock Esqre
Secretary to the Govt of Bombay

Sir,

I am directed by the Hon'ble the Governor in Council to transmit to you two Packets to your address received this day under flying Seals from Lt Col. J. Shiel by the Hon'ble Company's Steamer Cleopatra

Bombay Castle
5th August 1841

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your most obedient
humble Servant

1265

Trebizonde April 15th 1841

Sir

I have the honor to enclose, under flying seals, for the information of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council copies of my despatches noted in the margin, to the address of Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, which I request may be forwarded to their destination. –

No 15
" 17
" 18 } Enclosures

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
your most obedient
humble servant.

Justin Shiel

To. The Chief Secretary Government
Bombay

1266

Id
the Inclosure to be
forwarded as requested.

Yrs
Hill

1267

Belgaum, April 16th 1841

Sir,

I have the honor to enclose for the information of the Right Honble the Governor General in Council Copies of my despatches noted in the margin to the address of Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

No 15 —
" 17 —
" 18 - 5 Enclosures

I have the honor &c
(Signed) J. Shiel

To
The Secretary to the Govt.
of India
Fort William

Dy
Jo Martinnaut

n. 269

Copy

No. 15

To,

The Right Honble.

The Lord Viscount Palmerston G.C.B.

&c. &c. &c.

My Lord.

In addition to the observations contained in Mr. Rich's letter of the 15th. February, of which extracts were enclosed in my despatch No. 11, relative to the rumoured intention of the Sheikh Soltan to make an incursion into Persia, with the object of recovering the throne; I have the honor to acquaint your Lordship that the Persian Secretary of the Mission, during his stay in Tehran, gathered further information on this subject. It appears that the Shah is not free from alarm at this projected movement, and that some arrests have been in consequence recently made

a/

at Tehran, chiefly among the near relatives of the Jel-e-Soultan, who were suspected of supplying him with funds for carrying his schemes into execution. It is said that some of the Chiefs of a portion of the Eliyaut tribes in the province of the Kermanshah, on the Bagdad frontier, have combined to support the Jel-e-Soultan's pretensions, should he venture to enter Persia, and it is imagined that this Prince has adopted the plan of addressing letters to persons of consideration at Tehran, not his adherents, that being intercepted, the Shah's mind may be filled with suspicion of their fidelity.

Though the well known timidity of the Jel-e-Soultan is likely to deter him from exposing his person to danger by entering Persia, and though the superiority which the Shah would possess

possess, in a contest would probably ensure success to His Majesty, still it is not to be forgotten that in the Provinces of Irak and Ojars and other parts of Persia there is much discontent at the Supremacy exercised by the Natives of Azerbyan of Turkish descent, that the Army is dissatisfied from being allowed to remain three or four years in arrears of pay, and that in a nation so fickle in fond of change, and devoted to their own personal advantage, and the indulgence of the moment as the Persian there would be no hesitation on the part of the Chiefs or the Army in joining the insurgents if it was consistent with their own interests.—

As I conceive it would be a subject of regret to Her Majesty's Government, that Persia should be plunged in Civil War and Anarchy, I beg leave to suggest that it might

be

be advantageous, that Her Majesty's Ambassador at the Porte should support the proposal of General Cuttamel for removing the whole of the Persian Princes from Bagdat to the interior of Turkey. This measure will obviously tend to maintain tranquillity in Persia, and it might not be without advantage to a future British Minister at Tehran that the Shah should know that the efforts of the British Government has been contributed to protect him from the intrigues of the refugee Princes.

Serious evils might be the consequence of a successful expedition by the Zil-e-Soultan into Persia. If the Shah should encounter serious reverses there is little doubt of his soliciting aid from the Russian Government, which would perhaps not be reluctant

reluctant to seize an opportunity of intro-
-ducing troops into Persia. For this
succour compensation might be claim-
ed and it does not seem an exaggeration
to surmise that this Compensation might
be sought in either of the Caspian
Provinces of Ghilan and Mazanderan.

Trebizond } I have the honor to be &c
March 20th 1841 } (Signed) Justin Sheil

C. Hardinge

Copy.

Trebizonde April 15 1841.

No 17.

My Lord,

With reference to my despatch No 16. relative to rumours prevalent at Tehran of the return of Major Todd from Herat, I have the honor to inform your Lordship that I have received a letter from Mr Riach dated Mesched 8 March, acquainting me that Major Todd and his party quitted Herat on the 11 February.

In consequence of this change in the relations of Great Britain with Herat the Governor of Khorassan considered it necessary to delay, pending a reference to Tehran, carrying into execution the orders of the Shah which formed the object of Mr Riach's journey to Khorassan. That Gentleman proposed to remain at Mesched until fresh instructions reached the Sardar Doulah, who made objections to the immediate prosecution of his journey towards Ghoriaun.

I have the honor &c

To

The Right Honorable

The Lord Visct Palmerston G. C. B.

Signed/ Justin Sheil

C. M. Hardinge

No. 18.

The Right Honble
The Lord Viscount Palmerston. G.C.B.
&c &c &c

My Lord,

With reference to my dispatch dated No. 17 announcing the retirement of Major Todd from Herat and the dispersion in consequence of this event by the Governor of Khorassan of the Shah's orders for the withdrawal of the Persian garrison from Herat pending a reference to Tehran, I have the honor to enclose for your Lordship's information Copies of two Despatches from Mr. Read to the above date, dated Meshed 7 and 8 March, and a Copy of a letter addressed by that Gentleman to the Persian Minister for Foreign affairs, requesting that fresh instructions should be issued to the Governor of Khorassan for the evacuation of Herat.

I have &c

Crow

From these documents it appears that a complete rapture has taken place in the relations of Herat with the British Government, and that Shah Kamran and Yar Mahomed Khan are prepared to make an offer of allegiance to the Shah of Persia or even to Russia, in return for protection against England.

It is not easy to anticipate what course will be adopted by the Persian Government on this occasion, whether it will adhere to its engagement to evacuate Herat and thereby terminate all connection with disaffection, or whether it will yield to the temptation now presented of attaining an object which has been so long the earnest pursuit of the Shahs. There are many reasons not without weight which confer a likelihood on the opinion that the King will order up his army to withdraw his garrison, and thus ensure a reconciliation with

with England. The most obvious of these is the doubtful state of Persia in consequence of the supposed intention of the Zili Sultan to contend for the throne and the consciousness which must be established in the Shah's mind, that in the event of a serious struggle a small demonstration from the Persian Gulf by the British Fleet in favor of his rival might be attended with consequences fatal to the permanency of his reign. The Persian Government possesses accurate information regarding the state of Afghanistan and the movements of British Troops, and it is admitted that a considerable augmentation has been made to the British Force in Beloochistan. I draw from this knowledge the inference that the Shah is likely to discern that the preparations of the British Government are in advance of his own, and that in any movement on Herat there

is a probability of his being arrested by a British Force

The suspicion and advice of Russia, however, are likely to decide the question of the Shah's neutrality or his acceptance of the offer of Shah Kamran to march direct to his dominions

Mr Bombay has apparently received a private letter that the Ameer Kajar informed him that the Prime Minister repents having come to terms with the English Government and will probably attempt to murder, take another expedition to Herat.

It is somewhat remarkable and not free from suspicion that the Persian Government should have abstained from acquainting me if it had complied with Mr Thesiger's request for a perusal of the instructions to the General Khorassan to evacuate Ghorian. The absence of any intimation on this subject would seem to justify the conclusion

conclusion that the Persian Government had altered its determination, or was doubtful of the course it would adopt with regard to the restitution of that fortress, and the acceptance of that Kamran's offers of intended [illegible] cover on the accuracy of whose knowledge - I place the utmost reliance and the fidelity of whose reports I have hitherto had no reason to question - I learn that the Shah has resolved not to accept the offers of submission about to be made by Shah Kamran, or to form any connection with the Herat Government and that orders of a peremptory nature had been despatched to the Governor of Khorassan to cause them to be evacuated without delay - He also stated that the Shah congratulated himself on his good fortune in having consented to yield Ghorian before the submission of Shah Kamran was

Received

known to him.

The Candour and straight forwardness here exhibited are objections to the accuracy of this information. Judging by the usual modes of thinking and acting of Persians it appears to be full of unlikelihood, that the Persian Government should resolve to pursue so decisive a course before the arrival of the Herat agent, and the nature of Shah Mourad's proposition were divulged.

As there may be considerable delay before intelligence reaches me from Mr Ricketts, I have thought it desirable to ask the Persian Government if Mr Ricketts request for fresh instructions to the Governor of Kharassan has been complied with. I have the honor to enclose a copy of the letter I have addressed to the Persian Minister for Foreign affairs, and also a copy of a despatch I have addressed to Mr Ricketts - I have ventured to authorize this

5

this gentleman to remain at Erzeroum should Kharian have been evacuated by the Persian Troops, and should he have reason to consider that he will have it in his power, in the event of hostilities with Persia, to procure useful information for transmission to your Lordship.-

I have the honor &c &c

Signed Justin Sheil

Teribizonde
April 15 1841.

To

Lieutenant Colonel Abell

&c &c &c

Tiflis

Sir,

I have the honor to report my arrival here on the 2d instant having left Tehran on the 16th February.

On the 3d I delivered to the Shah-zad Bowleh the letters from the Shah and Hajee Meerza Aghassee directing him to evacuate Ghorian and restore it to Hirman Shah, to which he promised an immediate and entire compliance. On the 4th I received a message from the Secretary telling me he had already sent orders to Torbeth for Five Camels to go to Ghorian for the purpose of removing the stores &c to Khorassan. In consequence of this being the case I did not see H. E. again till yesterday

yesterday when he repeated his assurances that as soon as the Camels arrived at Ghorian, which he told me they would do in 20 days, the fortress should be evacuated and given back to Kamran Shah.

I am not disposed to think that His Excellency has any intention of evacuating Ghorian until he receives fresh orders from Tehran on the subject, for under the new and unexpected circumstances that have recently occurred at Herat and here, it is but reasonable to expect that His Excellency will suspend giving effect to the Shah's orders until His Majesty should be made acquainted with recent events, and have an opportunity of reconsidering his late instructions for the restoration, at the request of England, of Ghorian to Kamran Shah.

The

The events to which I have alluded are yet the retirement, or expulsion, I am inclined to believe the latter, of Major Todd and all his party from Herat about the 8th or 9th of February, and the arrival in this City on the 4th instant of Hadjee Mahomed Khan, brother of your Shahzada Khan of Herat, on a mission to the Shah to offer Herat to Persia, and to demand assistance from Persia against England. I am led to believe that Major Todd and his party were not treated with direct perfidy when they left Herat, and it is stated that baggage, Animals and an efficient escort were given to them to convey them safely to the Kandahar frontier.

Of the causes which led to Major Todd leaving Herat, and of the circumstances which attended it, I am not well informed, but it seems clear that

that all confidence between Major Lodd and Gen Mahomed Khan had been destroyed some time ago, and that the latter had at last made up his mind to break entirely with England, and try to unite himself with Persia and with other affghans for the purpose of expelling the English from Affghanistan. Gen Mahomed Khan has been pretty well informed by the Shah of the object of my journey here, but he is full of confidence that the Shah will yet disarm at himself with England, and if you the other Russian states are their greater against us, and therefore the Khan positively leaves this tomorrow for Lohaum. I have recommended from the Shah the fulfilment of the Shah's orders respecting Herat, and have told him that my star forbids war rendered to

to be restored to the Herat Government at the request of England and on the conditions on which friendly relations between Persia and England should be renewed, I felt that nothing that could be assigned at Herat could be a sufficient reason for delaying to fulfil the conditions on which the renewal of those relations depended.

I do not feel sure either of the object or of the Persian Government under these novel circumstances and temptations, neither do I expect Kamran to be evacuated without delay nor until the Shah receives fresh orders on the subject, but as I think that my presence in Ghorian would tend to distract the authorities of Herat, and others who are unfriendly to us, and also increase the doubts of those who have yet kept back from

from

1796

future proceedings of the ambassador. Should it be my intention to proceed there as soon as possible, you shall have word by this packet to your instructions to wait for the ship allowing me to go there until he has received orders from Teheran, which the latter may be expected to do in ten days.

Yar Mahomed Khan has confined many Candahars, Persians as well as others, in Herat, demanding eight lacs of rupees from them to enable him to proceed against Candahar, and it is said he has moved out of the city of Herat and is making active preparations for resisting or attacking me. It is thought he can collect 6 or 8000 horse, and he has 5 or 1,800 Persians in Herat.

I shall continue to press the Shah for the restoration of Ghorian, for

I know of no better method of proving to Yar Mahomed Khan and his adherents that they have nothing more to hope for from Persia, than that they should see Ghorian restored to their own sovereignty under my superintendence.

I have the honor to enclose the copy of a letter I have addressed to the Persian Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Should the Shah allow me to proceed to Ghorian it is my intention to inform him that if his orders for the evacuation of the place be not carried into effect in a given time I shall return to Meshed and there await a reply from the Persian Government to the letter I have addressed to the Minister for Foreign Affairs.

It is reported here that considerable re-inforcements of troops had arrived 40 days ago at Shikarpoor

from

m 124/2

in Sindia, on their way to Candahar and that great quantities of grain are were collected at the latter place, all of which is supposed to denote that it is the intention of our Government to attack Herat.—

It is said that the powerful tribes of Hazarah, and Jemaadee, guided by the influence of Mojendad, have refused to attend the call made on them by Yar Mahomed Khan to join him, but that the Khan has had many letters from Candahar and other parts of Affghanistan promising him the most efficient aid if he will march on that direction.—

Have the honor &c

Sd/ J. P. Riach

Attd to H. M.'s Mission

Marash 1841

Sd/ Abbott

Copy

No.

Lieutenant Colonel Sheil. -

&c. &c.

Trebizonde

Sir.

After some reflection I resolved yesterday on sending friendly messages of enquiry to Sheer Mahamed Khan, they were well taken and therefore I called on him. He received me most cordially.

He gave me, as he said, a full and true account of all that had taken place, he blamed Major Todd (wrongfully I doubt not) for acting precipitately and without orders, and he said that Major Todd himself after he had gone a short distance from Herat, regretted that he had brought matters to extremity. -

He told me Major Todd demanded possession of the ark (Citadel) of Herat or that Yar Mahomed Khan's only Son, Syed Mahomed

Mahomed Khan or his only brother, the Sirdar Sheer Mahomed Khan himself, should be sent to Cabool, or that a place of strength close to Herat should be built in which five battalions of our soldiers, and ten guns should be placed. He says Yar Mahomed Khan consented to accept the last demand on the condition that the Queens Government should pledge itself that no interference on our part should ever take place in the affairs of Herat - Yar Mahomed Khan said he would allow the troops to come after the next crops were reaped - Major Todd said they must come immediately - On this they split

Major Todd believed (I give you Sheer Mahomed Khans statement) that a marriage between the Asefs and Yar Mahomed Khans family was arranged he complained of Yar Mahomeds Ishka Aghasee having

having been sent to Meshed without his knowledge, he refused to continue to pay for the repairs of the fortress, he stopped the usual monthly allowance to the Chiefs (20,000 Rupees) and when his demands were not instantly complied with he went away although Yar Mahomed Khan and all the other influential Omrs entreated him to remain. a large escort was sent with him to take him, and his party to Gurchk or Candahar. It is now 23 days since Major Todd finally left Herat.

Sheer Mahomed Khan is quite prepared to offer Herat to the Shah, and to declare that Kamran Shah, and Yar Mahomed Khan are Servants of the Persian Government. He read to me a letter from General Duttamel (written 8 or 9 Months ago when the Shah was at Ispahan, and in reply to one sent by Kamran Shah) engaging to arrange all differences between Persia & Her

He

He also read to me a letter from Hajee Meerza Aghassee written about six Months ago pressing him Sheer Mahomed Khan to Tehiran, and he be treated like a Son.

He regretted that circumstances had forced them to break with England, and to connect themselves with Persia. I have no doubt the Khan is ready to make offers to Russia if Persia does not assist Herat and I am sure he relies very much on the influence of General Duttamel with the Persian Government to induce the Shah to accept the proposals now made by Kamran Shah and yar Mahomed Khan.

He told me he thought yar Mahomed Khan would leave Herat this day to march towards Candahar and that his force after leaving Subzar and Furrah would be 7 or 8000 horse composed of his own tribe and Hezarehs Jemsheedees &c and that he doubtless would be joined by many discontented Affghans from every part of the Country.

People here state that yar Mahomed Khan's force cannot now exceed 3000, and that the Hezarehs and Jemsheedees have not joined him.

The Khan said he would today send a messengers off to yar Mahomed Khan to inform him of my arrival here, and he expressed a great desire that he should be informed quickly by me

if I received an invitation from Kamran Shah, or Yar Mahomed Khan, to go to Herat. I replied he could not hear from me. He said he would not give in the full adherence of Herat to Persia for 15 days after his arrival at Tehran in expectation of hearing whether Yar Mahomed Khan had invited me to Herat. I merely repeated my observation, it was not likely he could hear any thing from me, and certainly nothing from me by the time he should. We had a long and pleasant meeting together & parted excellent friends.

The Khan told me he would positively march towards Tehran to day as he was desirous of arriving there before the new rx/ 21st March,

Best

M 240

but I do not think it improbable that he will linger here, or on the road, to receive information from the Seyf of the views and intentions of Mahomed Shah subsequent to His Majesty having received intelligence of recent occurrences at Herat.

The Sayfood Dawlah has just intimated to me that his arrangements for allowing me to go to Ghorian cannot possibly be completed till the 15th or 16th instant, and I must submit, however unwillingly, to this delay.—

I have the honor to be

[signed] J.B. Rawlinson

Att[ache] to H.M.'s Mission

1129 99

No.

His Excellency

Meerza Aboul Hessen Khan

Minister for Foreign affairs to H.M. the Shah

&c &c

On the 3 instant (8 Octoberem) I had the honor to deliver to H.E. the Asif-ud-Dowleh the orders of the Shah (in His Majesty's own handwriting) and the letter of H.E. Hajee Meerza Aghasee directing Ghorian to be evacuated by the Persian Garrison, and given back to the Government of Herat —

His Excellency the Asif promised immediate compliance with the instructions and he assures me that on the 4th orders were forwarded to Toorshez to collect and send to Ghorian 500 Camels, which he informs me

well

will be sufficient to transport the Mili-
tary and other stores to Khorassan, and he
& further assures me that as soon these
Camels arrive at Ghoreau the Governor Mahom-
med Ali Khan with the Garrison and stores
will be withdrawn from the Fortress, and it
shall be given up to Kamran Shah —

It is my intention to proceed to
Ghoreau as soon as possible, and in accordance
with the orders of Lord Palmerston Superintend
the evacuation of that place —

In consequence of the retirement of
Major Todd from Herat, and of the Mission
of Sheer Mahomed Khan (now here on his
way to Tehran) to demand assistance from
Persia against England, and possibly to
offer Herat to Persia, I would beg leave

to

to request that the Persian Government would repeat its order to the Asef for the evacuation and restoration of Ghorian to the Herat Government, as the circumstances referred to are likely to make the Asef desirous of receiving fresh instructions before he really fulfils the orders which I communicated to him.

A Ghulam of the British Govt will be ordered to convey to me your Excellency's reply to this letter, and I take occasion to bring to the Asef such instructions as the Persian Government may please to forward to him.

As it is of consequence that your Mahomed Khan and his adherents

Moosla

should be informed that friendly relations between England and Persia are restored, and as there is no more unfavorable method of commencing them of this, than that they should see Ghoreian restored to the Royal Government at the request of England, I hope your Excellency will have the goodness to have the orders for its evacuation repeated as speedily as possible.

I have the honor to be

Mashed 7 / 3 / Signed / J. P. Teach

March 1841 3 &c. &c. to the British

mission in Persia

Aberdeen

To

J. P. Riach Esquire

Meshed

Sir

I have received your dispatches of the 7 and 8 March from Meshed announcing the retirement of Major Todd and his party from Herat and that in consequence of this alteration in the state of relations between great Britain and Herat the asufood Dowlah had found it necessary to make a reference to Tehran for farther instructions relative to the evacuation of Ghorian.

There being no reason to suppose that the asufood Doulah acted under any other impulse than that which the events you have communicated were likely to create, I consider you acted right in awaiting the decision of the Persian Government.

It is not easy at this distance to give you instructions which are likely to serve for any practical purpose: I may

however remark it is desirable you should keep in recollection the instructions with which you were furnished on leaving Tabrizonde. If after a reasonable time you should feel satisfied that the Persian Government has no intention of fulfilling its engagement of evacuating Ghorian, you will then return to Tabrizonde. I make this observation in consequence of a remark in your private letter which leads me to infer that you have some intention of fixing your residence at Meshed. Should Ghorian have been evacuated, and in the event of hostilities with Herat should you have reason to think that by remaining at Meshed you will have the means of supplying information which may be useful to Her Majestys Government. I see no impropriety in your deviating from that part of the instructions with which you were furnished directing you to rejoin me after the evacuation of Ghorian.

Should such a contingency arise as a refusal on the part of the Herat Government

ment to occupy Ghorian it is scarcely necessary to remind you that your duty is to observe its evacuation by the Roman troops.

From some expressions in your dispatch of the 1st March, I infer that you have an intention of proceeding to Herat should you receive an invitation from Yar Mahomed Khan. It does not appear to me that any advantage would be gained by your presence in that city at this juncture so soon after what appears to be an open rupture with the British Government and perhaps ignominious expulsion of the British Envoy on the contrary it appears to me that it might be the cause of embarrassement and perhaps tend to involve in entricacy a subject which may now be free from complication. If Yar Mahomed Khan has any Communications to make or concessions to offer the natural and proper quarter for his applications to be directed is Major Todd or some other Agent of the Indian

Govt

Government Judging by the usual train of thought of a Persian or Afghan mind, his object in addressing himself to you could be only delay or deceit.

Irebyonde I Have the honor to be &c.
12th April 1801 Signed Justin Sheil

[illegible]

His Excellency Mirza Abul
Hassem Khan
Minister for Foreign affairs
&c &c &c

I have received from Mr. Black
a copy of the letter addressed to your Ex-
cellency from Meshed on the 5th March
relative to the hostilities carried on by His
Excellency the Governor of Candahar in vio-
lating the orders of His Majesty the Shah
for the evacuation of the Province of Seistan
by the Persian Troops, and requesting, a
restitution of His Majestys Commands
to the Governor of Candahar for the with-
drawal of the Garrison. —

Although I have no doubt
that no change has taken place in the de-
termination of the Persian Government
on this subject, and that every possible
towards

towards the British Government will have been made conspicuous by the renewal of the requisite instructions to Sir Lionel Kennedy the Resident Douglas still it would have been very satisfactory to me to have received such communication from your Excellency as would have enabled me to announce to Her Britannic Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs that the Persian Government had taken steps for counteracting the unforeseen delay which has originated in fulfilling the demands of Viscount Palmerston.

Your Excellency will I doubt not concur with me in the opinion that the above information is desirable at the present juncture, and therefore I trust your Excellency will inform me of the manner in the communication you have received from Mr. Reach, that Gentleman

has

has been supplied with fresh instructions
from the Persian government to His Ex-
cellency the Asufood Dowlah renewing
the orders for the withdrawal of the Per-
sian Garrison from the fortress of Gherian

I avail myself of this occa-
sion for renewing to your Excellency
the expression of the distinguished consi-
deration with which —

Bushire
April 16th 1841

I have the honor to be
Signed/ Justin Sheil

Cnd Phillimore

M 371

No 1284 of 1841.

Secret Department.

To, F. A. Maddock Esquire
Secretary to the Government of
India. —

Sir,

I am directed by the Honble the Governor in Council to transmit to you for submission to the Right Honble the Governor General of India in Council, copies of the despatches noted in the margin from the Resident in the Persian Gulf - together with a Packet to your address from Lieutenant Colonel the Hon'ble Her Majesty's Chargé d'affaires in Persia. —

d/ 14th June 1841 No 69.
d/ 19th do - No 71. -

I have &c

Bombay Castle
3rd September 1841

Signed J. Blane
Acting Secy to Govt

Secret Cons. 20 Oct. 1841 No 3165

M 313

Trelevgonide June 3rd 1841

Sir

I have the honor to enclose, for the information of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council, copies of my despatches noted in the margin to the address of Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, which I request may be forwarded to their destination.

No 22		
23	1 Encl.	
24	3	
25	1	do
26		
28	1	do

I have the honor to be,
Sir
your most obedient
humble Servant
Alexander Shirreff

To The Chief Secretary to Government
Bombay

Recd 15th Decr 1841

№ 3272

These letters are of old date, & chiefly relate to the evacuation of Khiva & the overtures to Persia from the Authorities at Herat. Copy may be sent to the Envoy at Cabool under a flying seal to be in Rawlinson at Candahar.

The Govt of India to be informed & the receipt of these despatches noticed to the Secret Committee. It seems unnecessary to send Copies, as they are of such old date

Jno. Ld.

1841/W

130 th

M315

Copy.

Tabriz, May 16th 1841.

No. 22.

My Lord,

I have the honor to inform your Lordship, that I have received a private letter from Mr. Rich dated Aleppo 10th April 1841. where he had returned after witnessing the evacuation of Herat by the Persian garrison which marched towards Meshed, and the delivery of that city to the Herat authorities.—

I have the honor to be &c &c

(Signed) Justin Sheil.

The Right Honorable
The Lord Visct. Palmerston G.C.B.
&c &c &c

Copy

No 223 Secundrabad May 17th 1841.

My Lord.

With reference to my despatch No 222, announcing the evacuation of Ghorian by the Persian garrison, I have the honor to enclose for your Lordship's information a copy of a despatch from Mr Rawlinson dated near Ghorian April 5th containing some particulars relative to that event. In a private letter from Meshed Mr Rawlinson apprises me that he accompanied the Persian Garrison some marches in the direction of the latter city.

It appears that Yar Mahomed Khan had been disappointed in his expectations of being able to make an attack on Candahar in consequence of the weakness of his force which is supposed not much to exceed two thousand men. He already repents of his rupture with the British Government, and would gladly seek an opportunity

For

The Right Honorable
The Lord Visct Palmerston G. C. B.

opportunity for the restoration of friendly re...
between myself, while his tyrannical rule
has excited among a large share of the popu-
lation a desire for the overthrow of the pre-
sent government.

I have also the honor to enclose
a copy of a letter alluded to in Mr Rivas's despatch
despatch for Lieutenant Colonel Stoddart
to Major Heath. not forwarded

I have the honor
/signed/ Justin Steil.

Lieutenant

Copy

Camp at Koosan 16 Miles from
Ghorian 3rd April 1841.

Sir,

I have the honor and pleasure to report to you that yesterday afternoon the Persian garrison Commanded by Mahomed Ali Khan evacuated the Fort of Ghorian, and that it was then delivered over to Nazir Khan the person Officially appointed by Kamran Shah to receive it.

All the Persian Military Stores were removed from Ghorian by Mahomed Ally Khan, and as no grain remained in Store the place was left entirely empty of Persian property except 300 or 400 Maunds Marble Shot, mostly for Mortars which could not be removed, and were not destroyed.

I have a perfect conviction that the event now reported having taken place at this time and in my presence has been very detrimental to the views and interests of Yar Mahomed Khan as he at present stands in relation to the British Government for which I have

I &c.

Lieutenant Colonel Stoll.

most unequivocally confessed to the Khan and his adherents and likewise to the other tribes who from envy were the Chiefs he said would be the main strength of the Khan if they joined his standard that England and Persia had fully and amicably arranged their differences and that therefore the Khan had nothing to hope for from Persia — I have assured on good authority that Yar Mahomed Khan himself takes this view of the restoration of Ghorian at this moment to the Herat Government and that he would gladly have left it in possession of its late masters.

Since I arrived in Ghorian on the 21st March, I have failed entirely in procuring what could be considered a safe opportunity of communicating with Your Excellency at Candahar or Girishk but I trust that the long letter I sent off to Major Todd yesterday and a short one I sent before I may reach their destination.

I have not received any communication from any British Authority in Afghanistan or from Herat but the following heads of intelligence may be interesting and I have some confidence that most of them are correct as I obtained most of them from admissions made and hints given by adherents or avowed friends of Yar Mahomed Khan.

Yar

Yar Mahomed Khan has failed
in Collecting any large Force against him and
instead of marching against Kandahar as
he wished and intended to do three weeks ago
he has gone back to the City of Herat and told
the Horsemen they will not be needed for a
month yet. I am of opinion that he has
not above 2000 men, Horse and foot with him
and that he does not at present expect that
force to be very materially or even increased
He has not yet succeeded in getting any of the
great and warlike Tribes and formally for Obey
stay of Ruzanahs to join him and of the
Jemshedees there are not 150 in Herat. He is
defending and clearing the ditch of Herat
and repairing the gateways He declared that
he has been deceived by the Shirpore Merchants
and he is quite aware of his error in having
broken with Major Todd and he says he is
desirous of correcting it if an opportunity
be given to him. He regrets having allowed
Sheer Mahomed Khan to go to Tehran and
having sent a Confidential Messenger to
Cabul he does not conceal his desire to
resume friendly relations with our Govern-
ment as soon as possible

Since

On coming arrival at Ghorian the system of forcing people to pay money was less rigorously pursued than formerly at Herat - Yar Mahomed Khan and his friends now attempt to prove that Major Todd's departure took place from causes quite inadequate and they say that they expect some one else to be sent to Herat on the part of the British Government.

I am nearly certain that our Government has resolved to attack Herat and I do not think it unlikely that before many weeks elapse it will be announced to the Commissioners of Shah Shooja - for I learn that His Majesty was coming to Candahar his Son was to be sent to Girishk and I am strongly impressed with the opinion that if our Army were at Lushjar or Furrah it is far from improbable that Yar Mahomed Khan would be deserted by most of his Troops and forced to flee from Herat or submit to us.

It was said in Herat that part of our Army had advanced beyond Girishk and as I think our Government were not unprepared for hostilities with Yar Mahomed Khan this spring, to prevent measures have been taken to bring matters at Herat to a termination before the crops can be ripe for the cattle -

I believe that Yar Mahomed
Khans Rule is detested by all but his own
tribe and to very many of the latter's conduct
has been such as to prevent them from having
even many friends in Herat. He has latterly
become addicted to taking opium which it
is said he now drinks until he becomes
intoxicated

The prayers of thousands of people
who have suffered and are still suffering
either in their own persons or those of their
relations and friends accord daily to Heaven
that the power of Yar Mahomed Khan to
continue to scourge and oppress the people
as he has always done under the cover of
unquestioned may be shaken or destroyed
Thousands in this quarter look to England
as their only friend and as their only hope of
relief from grinding tyranny and the real
prospect of being sold into slavery at the
caprice of Yar Mahomed Khan and his
people or carried off by the Turcomans are
mere I mean to express an opinion of what are
the intentions of Persia or even regard to the
present Herat Government I would say that
I thought the prayers of the oppressed over

not far from being realized

I have the honor to enclose for your information copies of letters I have this day addressed to the Secretary of the Government of India and to the Persian Minister for Foreign Affairs and likewise copy of a letter from Colonel Stoddart dated Bokhara 26 January to Major Todd and of such measures as I may at present deem necessary I have sent Moolee Mohun Shamjee into Khiva with the letter from Bokhara all which Measures I beg to be submitted to you.

I have not expected to reach Meshed in less than 10 days as I must march with the Camel & fill me reach the inhabited country from whence I shall proceed by relays of horses Beg Ghulam will take this packet to you from Meshed I shall make every effort to rejoin you as quickly as possible.

I have the honor &c

(Sd) J. D. Rich

attached to the Mission

E/119

Tehrizeende May 17th 1841.

No 24.

My Lord,

I have the honor to transmit for your Lordships information a translation of a letter I have received from Hajee Meerza Aghassee containing copies of which I have the honor to forward translations of two addresses from Shah Kamrain and your Mahomed Khan Vezier of Herat to the King of Persia in which they make a formal declaration that Herat forms a portion of the dominions of the Shah. The Prime Minister assumes in an indirect manner that in consequence of this affirmation Herat has been annexed to the Persian territory On my reply to Hajee Meerza Aghassee I shall confine myself to informing him that I have fulfilled his request to forward your Lordship translations of the addresses, and that from a conviction of its inutility at the present moment

To

The Right Honble Viscount Palmerston &c.

11 Sept

moment Restrained from entering into any discussion of the topics contained in His Excellency's letter.

I have the honor to be &c.

Signed Austen Heil

Ed
F Hackmann.

1372

Translation of a letter from Hajee Mirza Ogkarjee to Lieut. Colonel Shiel written about 23d April 1841 A. C.

Praise be to God that worthy friend who is a man of sense and intelligence from the beginning to the end has been Concerned and witnessed all recent transactions Ochein the Royal Army marched for the pacification of the eastern frontiers of the Kingdom, the Ministers of the British Government were filled with suspicion the Ministers of the Persian Government left no effort untried for the purpose of removing these suspicions, and every exertion for preserving the friendly relations between both Governments notwithstanding all the inconveniences it submitted to and in spite of

the

the Papers we have sustained this Affair and prosperity during that Reign of Anarchy at the simple Suggestion of British Government We abstained from the Conquest of that City, but we did not abstain from securing the friendship of the British Government The British Govt declared that its Envoy had been ill treated and that an Apology was requisite, this was granted in the most appropriate manner, but this was not enough His Excellency Lord Palmerston British Minister for Foreign Affairs wrote that friendly relations would be reestablished as before, and the British Affairs would return to the Persian Court only when Gherein, which was an ancient portion of this Country and which was Constantinople by Sultan Khan of Toorkey, and which was Conquered by

the

the Sword of Ahmed Shah restored to the
Afghans of Herat - Immediately upon
the receipt of this communication and
upon the arrival of Mr Bracks, also
taking from urging our just pretensions
which was delayed until a British Minister
shall reach the Court of Persia, was
restored Ghorian to Prince Kamran
there the above Gentleman, a private
standing took our part / the
British Govt. / there was not the
slightest evidence of friendship in
the mean time Prince Kamran
and Yar Mahomed Khan the Vizier
of Herat, relinquishing their former
views, and deserting of their former
designs and returning to their proper
State of obedience and submission
dispatched Sheer Mahomed Khan
Furmuli with full powers to
this Court & Prince Kamran

Address

addressed a dutiful Supplication to the Shah; and which he explicitly stated that Herat with its Territory belongs to the Kingdom and is subject to the Sovereign of Persia and that it was delivered over to his charge by the late King. In the same manner Yar Mahommed Khan has made a similar declaration and his Humble representation that Herat is subject to the King of Persia and that he was ready to deliver it to whomsoever the Shah might direct.

With reference to these points we have forwarded to you Copies of the Communications from Prince Kamran & Yar Mahommed Khan, in order that you may send them to His Excellency Lord Palmerston Britannic Minister for Foreign Affairs, so that His Lordship may be apprized

of

of the Return of Peace to Europe we are in hopes that the British Govt will be much gratified that a part of the Persian Territory has returned to it, by which means the boundaries of that quarter will be fixed on a State of Complete organization as it is the Interest of the British Government, and indeed the practice of all European Courts to keep every description of Assistance in Men and Money to neighbouring States to enable them to maintain Consistent Authority over their dominions & this moment the Allied Govts have given Assistance in Men and Money to the Turkish Sultan / as we, without giving trouble and inconvenience to them the Allied Governments / have retained profession of our dominions

without

without it will not be received with dislike by the Ministers of the British Government. ... I request that worthy friend will forward Copies of the above Communications to Lord Palmerston, and I also request that you should address such a Communication to Lord Palmerston as may tend to promote the interests of both States, and I request that according to the Agreement you should not continue to reside in this Country (Turkey) but that you should return to the Court of Persia. We will write full particulars in detail of Mr. Roach who will speedily return to Teheran from Schiraz, and will proceed to join that worthy friend in Persia. Be happy in which case I have

have satisfied myself with writing
this short letter, always inform-
me of your important affairs.

Translated by
Ligmid of Justin Shirk

Translation of a Copy of a letter from Ramnan Mirza to His Majesty the Shah.

May our prayers be acceptable to heaven as the sweet smell of flowers is to the nostrils, and the odor of our offerings attract to the garments of the angels as the fragrance of flowers to the raiment of those who gather them.

Such are the prayers from the spring season of fertile and fair gardens addressed to the Omnipotent, the Heavens, and the Offerings of the Company little paradise the Shade of your Royal Majesty who are mighty as God the pole=star of fortune an infinity of Compliments and given to the Shade after sending prayers and praises there arrives on the fragrant of humble attachment that when the Envoy of England came to Herat there was great suffering and distress in the Country, he in every way showed us friendship and kindness on the part of his Government and made a treaty promising that eternally as long as the English Government existed they should not desire the possession of Herat and that whatever money there should be [illegible]

le

be only for the purpose of assisting Herat – Now the above Envoy was acted in opposition to his treaty and agreement and has not stood by his engagements. –

He made a proposal that five English Regiments and ten guns should be placed in the fort, and that one of our Chiefs should repair to Hindostan in quality of hostage and as soon as these two conditions, fixed and distinct, fulfilled, should be fulfilled whatever money and assistance might be required for the purpose of subduing Ghorian and the districts of Jellalabad would be afforded. – Had I agreed to these propositions it would have caused the downfall of the Mohammedan religion, and been a breach of treason against the Majesty Shah of Shahs, mighty as Kay Kobad. –

On this account by no means complying with his demands we were deaf to his proposals when the Envoy found that his demands were not agreed to he set off for Candahar this is the reason of our having sent the exalted & highly distinguished Vakeel Sirdar Mahomed Khan to the gates of the heavenlike residence of the Shah or Shah, the protector of Islam with papers that will be approved by all Countries it is clear and evident to all Men that Herat

is

is in Khorassan, and is part of the Kingdom of Persia and that the late King (Fateh Ali Shah) rules as more in Heaven, direct something to the dust of his grave entrusted this Country to me, his humble and faithful friend, and never with any person of trust I clear entrust and assert that Herat belongs to Persia and that the Supreme power over it is in the hands of the Ministers of the reigning King, whose dominion and reign may God for ever preserve, and in whatever way your Majesty shall please to direct as to the profession and displeasure of the Sirdars and they any remaining requests and desires and the secrets of any loyal heart, such as they are and are, I have confidently to the exalted person. I have already mentioned that when he shall have reached your Majesty's presence he may declare them to the Vizier of the glorious and powerful State. Be pleased to honor him with entire confidence and certain engagements he shall form on my part shall be satisfied. At all times I await your Commands which shall be fulfilled with all humble obedience. — may you live and reign for ever

Translated by

/Signed/ Charles M. Gell. —

Encl 5
Enclosure

Translation of a Copy of an address
from Yar Mahomed Khan, Vizier
of Herat to His Majesty the Shah
&c. &c.

Ever since the time when your
Majesty set me at liberty, (Yar Mahomed
Khan being prisoner at Meshed some
years ago was liberated by the late
Shah) I have always retained the ring
in my ear, the badge of my slavery
and loyalty to the mighty and Glo-
-rious State, and with the knife of
humble attachment have cut asunder
all bonds that united me to other
States than yours, and I have al-
-ways sought every possible means
of doing you service, and have drawn
my ears and my wit to carry into
effect all that His Majesty the Shah
should order until last year, when
from

from the evil fates of the city and the ill fortune of our people the Army of your Majesty came to take possession of Herat. —— In those days the ministers of your Majesty by no means showed favorable sentiments or good will towards me. I feared the King. — I was terrified and reduced to desperation, until after your Majesty's victorious Army had retired, when the ruin of Herat and prevalence of famine and want of every necessary was such as to destroy the patience and endurance of the people and it was impossible for any one to find food for a single day and as at that moment the English Envoy came by the door of friendship, and knocked at the gate with this proposal and gave a written treaty on the part of his own Government (stating) that whatever money we

we give you for the purpose of assistance and aid, and what we give to subsist and people the Country, all for the purpose of assisting you, and, while the English Government exists they shall not desire the possession of Herat and will not meddle with its affairs.—

Considering our extreme straights, we for some time gave ear to the above Envoy for the sake of comforting and relieving our peasantry, until the Envoy made propositions inconsistant with his treaty and assurance (viz) that he should place five regiments and ten guns in the citadel of Herat, and that one of our chiefs should go to India that so soon as we should have agreed to these terms, whatever money and assistance we should require

to

to advance against Ghorian
should be afforded. As consent to
these propositions I considered,
would cause great injury and
distraction to the Mussulmain
faith and be a new crime
against your Majesty the
protector of Islam, I could not
agree to his demands, and
from this having seen that the
Envoy was a breaker of treaties
and one who walks in the
ways of fraud and deceit
and treachery, I looked
upon his promises for
the future in the same light.

Putting my trust in
God and binding my heart
to your Majesty's mercy.—

Morning

turning from my eyes the
desire of wealth and riches
in this world, could by
no means consent to the
detriment of the King pro-
tector of Lebanon, and of the
Druse nation faithful.

I sent the master
of ceremonies Feyz Mahomed
Khan to proceed to expose
the truth of the affair from
first to last to His Ex-
cellency (Lesa Lesa) the
day and Desired that
His Excellency might re-
present it to the dust
of your Majesty's feet.

I have ventured

to

to make the present representation for by the grace of God your Majesty is this day Shah of Islam and the King of the King of Herat and of all the other districts of Afghanistan and we its inhabitants hath were and

are

Lieut
for Mr Wheeler

are now subjects and servants of the King of Islam, and so long as we have life and breath in our bodies we will be faithful servants of the Victorious Kingdom, and will give up to none those Countries of Your Majesty which have been entrusted to our hands ready to sacrifice ourselves. —

This Country is the Shah's we are the freedmen and servants of the Shah; should we inhabitants be unworthy of serving and holding the frontiers of Your Majesty's Kingdom that chief Sheen Mahomed Khan has the honor to be near Your Majesty's presence, let the trust of Herat and this frontier be committed to any one of Your servants, and let him be sent with Your Majesty's commands, that we may surrender it to him; and any service which Your Majesty may command we shall perform with all our hearts. —

Since the Countries Candahar

and

to make the present a representation for by the grace of God your Majesty is this day Shah of Islam and the King of the King of Herat and of all the other districts of Afghanistan and we its inhabitants both were and

are now subjects and servants of the King of Islam, and so long as we have life and breath in our bodies we will be faithful servants of the Victorious Kingdom, and will give up to none those Countries of Your Majesty which have been entrusted to our hands ready to sacrifice ourselves.—

This Country is the Sheath we are the freedmen and servants of the Sheath: Should we inhabitants be unworthy of serving and holding the frontiers of Your Majesty's Kingdom that Chief Sheer Mahomed Khan has the honor to be near Your Majesty presence, let the trust of Herat and this frontier be committed to any one of Your servants, and let him be sent with Your Majesty's commands, that we may deliver render it to him; and any service which Your Majesty may command we shall perform with all our hearts.—

Since the Countries Candahar

and

and Cabul and their dependencies are of
the Kingdom of Persia, and entrusted to
this people. The inhabitants of these coun-
tries the priests and the high priests the
great and the well born of the Affghans
of these lands and the tribes of Kizzelbashes
of Cabul and the subjects of Belooche stan
and Seistan are one and all afflicted with
the oppression of these people (the English)
the greatest dread has come upon all whether
foreigners or Natives of the soil. From all
of these letters and accredited agents have
arrived anxiously looking for troops to be
sent into these parts from the transplendant
Kingdom of His Majesty the Shah in Shah
saying we are determined completely to
cut off and turn out the English. By
the grace of God and the strength of the good
fortune of the Shah of Islam, the accom-
pany of the English in these Countries

will

will be wholly rooted out. Therefore, I willing to be your sacrifice, who am one of the freed slaves of your Majesty, and going to Candahar for the purpose of settling in order the country belonging to your Majesty. I am in hopes that by the grace of God and the high fortune of your shadow (the shah) after your slave's arrival at that place, I shall be able to establish an increased confidence in the minds of the people of those districts, and this devoted slave shall be there, awaiting the orders, and looking for the aid of, the servants of the center of adoration ready to perform to the utmost every thing that shall be ordered and ordained from the throne of the great empire, in order that the kingdom of the shah protector of Islam may be freed from disturbance.— The remaining business is of such nature as shall be communicated by the confidential ser-

vant

said Ameer Mahamed Khan and laid
before the Ministers when he shall have
reached Your Majesty's presence.—

My whole desire is the favor
of Your Majesty, that Your devoted slaves
may be honored and favored with firmans
and orders such as must be obeyed.—

Translated by

(Signed) Charles M. Bell

Copy

Teheran. May 17. 1841.

No. 25/

My Lord,

I have the honor to inform your Lordship that I have received a despatch from Mr. Bonham dated April 30th. in which he informs me, that orders have been received in February for the immediate preparation of a despatch to Teheran of six Regiments of Infantry and 500 Artillery men. A force of 2000 men and 20 guns is under preparation at Tehran ostensibly for the purpose of proceeding to Herman to suppress the rebellion of Aga Khan, but

&c.

The Right Honble

The Lord Viscount Palmerston

G. C. B.

M55

Mr Bonham considered the quantity of Troops unnecessarily large for that purpose —

I have the honor to enclose extracts of a private letter from Mr Bonham containing some information regarding the opinions of the Persian Government is supposed to entertain relative to Herat at the present moment —

I have the honor to be &c
(signed) Stratton Steil

Recd
Jno Hobhouse

Extract of a private letter from Mr Bonham to Lieutenant Colonel Shiel dated Tabriz April 29. 1841. -

"I wrote to you a few lines by Cossid, (Foot messenger) on the 17th I believe) and I do not believe the information I then had as to the Hajee altered views was at all erroneous my informant afterwards gave me the following particulars That Sheer Mahomed Khan brother of Yar Mahomed Khan had been well received amongst the letters he had brought from Herat was one document sealed by Kamran Yar Mahomed and many other Heralds to the effect that Herat was Persian Territory - an avowal (written and sealed) of this nature the Persians had in vain been endeavouring to obtain for a length of time, and having got it the Hajee at once declared openly he would

never

never Consent to the English occupying Heerat, and that they had no longer any grounds for interfering with it, as it was Persian Territory, and obeyed the orders of its Sovereign. Troops were immediately ordered to be collected 15000 Men, and 20 Guns under Hebyb Ullah Khan, ostensibly for Kermaun, but actually for Heerat, and orders have been received here for 6 Regiments and 500 Artillery Men to be sent down without delay. The Hajee raves again against the English, the above is the substance of what was related to me. I forgot to mention that Shie Mahomed Khan brought letters from Candahar, and Cabool imploring assistance from Mahomed Shah Islam Panah, (Protector of Islam) to drive the Infidels out of those places. as affairs are now it appears to me, quite uncertain whether the Persians will hold

their

their agreement or not, any accident may determine them one way or the other. It was about or previous to the 17 Sefer which answers to the 10th April, that this new light broke upon the Shah and Hajee and fresh instructions were immediately sent off to the Ausuf, precisely what they were I cannot ascertain, but I rather believe they were to the effect, that the Ausuf should make delays, about giving up Ghorian, and in the meanwhile should desire the Ghorian Troops to go to Herat to test Ayar Mahomed Khans sincerity in allowing them to occupy the Ark. Had this succeeded doubtless they would have declared themselves, but as the Ghorian Troops fortunately must have returned to Meshed, before these orders reached, it remains to be seen whether they

they will still keep the peace. It will be Considerable time before any of the 6 Regiments from this Province are despatched. The Ameer and Vizier i Nizam are returning from Baramiah for the purpose of managing their affairs.

There are a great variety of reports current about the difficulties the Russians are in Daghestan and other parts of the Caucasus, the number of troops and guns which have been sent out from the Fort of Sheisha on active service and so on. I believe all those districts Sheisha, Shirwan Shakee, and Kazadagh are ready to break out into mischief. The Government is increasing the taxes upon them, and they are more oppressed by the system of quartering Soldiers on them than ever. The Mussulmans are the most discontended, but even the Armenians are very bad. It is very difficult to know what is going on in that quarter, of course no one can write, and there are but few travellers, before any one is allowed to cross the frontier to this Country, four Persons must become responsible to the Government in heavy bail, for his return at the time stated in the Passport, and even with these securities Passports are very frequently refused.

C. Stoddart

Copy

Tabizonde May 15. 1848

My Lord,

The Persian Government having fulfilled your Lordships demand for the restoration of Ghozian to the Herat Government and there being therefore a prospect of the re-establishment of a British Mission at Tehran, which event will probably be followed by the evacuation of Karrak, I beg leave to attract your Lordships attention to the condition of the inhabitants of that Island.

By the departure of the British Force they are likely to be great sufferers particularly from the rapacity of Sheikh Nasir, the proprietor of the Island, on it may be apprehended will retaliate on the property of the inhabitants the

Lpa

The Right Honble

The Lord Visct. Palmerston G.C.B.

&c. &c. &c.

lopes he may have suffered, or will feign to have suffered by his re-
-pulsion from the Island soon after its occupation by British Troops, and will easily find pretences for his exactions, and Connivance from the Authorities of Shiraz by allegations that it was through the Cooperation of the population only that the English Garrison was able to subsist, and by other falsehoods which a Persian so readily invents.-

Independent of the injustice that the inhabitants should suffer for their compulsory submission to a British force, it would be injurious to British reputation, and tend to shake the confidence of the Tribes of the Gulf of Persia - that the Island should be surrendered to Persia without some guarantee for securing the population

from

from all treatment

I therefore beg leave to suggest that previously to the evacuation of the Island it would be desirable to obtain from the Persian Government a promise to the foregoing effect sufficiently formal to allow the British Resident in the Gulf of Persia to interfere efficiently should the necessity arise. I am sensible that this might be attended with inconvenience, and I have made the suggestion only from the conviction that the mere promises of the Persian Government and their injunctions to the authorities of Tarz will be of no avail, and that it would be hopeless to expect redress afterwards from a person like

7255

like the Prime Minister

I have the honor to be Yr

Obliged Sicilian Skail

E Fleetwood

Copy

No 20

To

The Right Honorable

The Lord Visct Palmerston

G. C. B.

My Lord.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordships despatch No 142 dated 31st March and 2d April 1841 and to enclose for your Lordships information a Copy of a despatch from Mr Read, dated Tehran 11th inst, containing some observations on the present feelings of the Persian Government towards Great Britain. When he left that City for Meshed Mr Read was of opinion that the temper of the Shah and Prime Minister had been soothed, and that the previous sentiments of animosity had subsided, but the arrival of Sheer Mohomed Khan, brother of the

Mahomed

Mahomed Khan, seems to have caused, chiefly through his misrepresentations and exaggerated statements of the weakness of the English forces in Affghanistan - the revival of all their former feelings of irritation and jealousy towards Great Britain, and to have excited hopes that some disasters to the English arms in Affghanistan may enable the Persian Government to renew its designs on that Country.

Mr. Rivett expresses an opinion that the Shah is at any time able, with six or eight weeks preparation, to move an army of twenty to thirty thousand men. This appears to me to be an over estimate of the Kings power of Collecting his troops, which in general are dispersed in their Villages - Places remote from the Capital, besides this it is almost invariably necessary

necessary to Collect a Money from the
inhabitants before the troops can be
embodied.

Mr Bonham informs
me that reiterated and urgent Orders
have been sent to Tabreez for the purchase
of two thousand Carts to be despatched
to Teheran for the Conveyance of Ammunition.
He mentions this circumstance only as an
indication of the intentions or wishes of
the Persian Government, The scarcity of
money being too great to admit of the
fulfilment of the order to any extent.
Mr Bonham also says that Kahremaun
Meerza Prince Governor of Azerbijan
has received private intimation from
the King that he is to be appointed
Governor of Herat.

The assembly of the six
Regiments ordered to be collected at Tab

a

M36L

is proceeding slowly — The want of
funds will prevent the despatch
of these troops for a considerable time —
The
alarm of the Persian Government
at the projected expedition into Persia
of the Zil-i sultan seems to have
subsided —

I have the honor to be Your
Obt. Servt. Signed Austin Kerr

Rebezon de
30th March 1844

Copy

Tehran May 11. 1841.

No 6

Lieut. Colonel Sheil

&c. &c. &c.

Sir

Since my arrival here on the 5. Instant I have had a private audience of the Shah, and have visited Hajie Meerza Aghasie three times. — My reception was such as to leave me personally, nothing more to desire, but I regret being obliged to report that a great & unfavorable change has taken place in the feelings of the Shah and the Hajee towards England since I left Tehran in February last for Khorassan. —

The false representations of Sheer Mahomed Khan regarding our resources and position in Afghanistan, and of the power of Yar Mahomed Khan to injure us have greatly unsettled the minds of all the people here and the letters which Sheer Mahomed Khan brought to Tehran from Kamran Shah and Yar Mahomed

Khan

Khan, after having submitted the offensive and unjust demands of Major Todd, declare their sorrow for past disobedience to the Commands of Persia, but that now Herat, with its King and Vezier all belong to Persia, as they had in fact always done.

The Shah has replied to this communication in a letter, not a Firman, addressed to his respected uncle Kamran Shah (the title of Shah was never before conceded by the King of Persia) Governor General of Herat and its dependencies stating "that he (the Shah en Shah) is glad that Kamran Shah has returned to the path of Rectitude and obedience, and as His Majesty hopes that he (Kamran Shah) will never again wander from it the Government of Herat and all its dependencies (Sirra a frontier for Herat is described which goes to Kooshk road between Furrah and Girishk East and to Sarpool on the Herat river West) is confirmed by

the

The Shah in Shah of Persia on Kamran Shah - Yar Mahomed Khan is recognized as Vizier of Herat and among the first of Persian Nobles. — The King of Persia repeats that a force from Herat will leave his dominions and while employed it shall be paid and rationed at the expence of Persia. — The Letter further states that the Shah of Persia will be prepared, if in his power, to punish those who may attempt to injure or attack Herat.

It has been reported to me that the Shah has privately ordered the Asf-oodowlah to send Troops to the support of Kamran Shah when they are asked for, but I am not sure if this be true —

At my first interview with the Kajar he was at first most Violent though kind and civil to me personally — he went over all his

his old accusations against England for forcing the Shah back from Herat, for taking Affghanistan, which belonged to Persia, for not settling the pecuniary claims of Persia, and he distinctly intimated that he thought England treated the Persian Government (the Jews / that is contemptuously) He was quite angry at not having heard from the British Government subsequently to my having proceeded towards Khorassan, but he perhaps gave up this point when I showed him, that as information of the evacuation of Ghorian only left Tehran for Irebizondeon the 24th April, it was unreasonable to expect a reply from England till that information had been received. — He demanded very angrily why Herat was still occupied by us, and mentioned as proof of the bad feeling of England towards Persia that

an

an English Vessel of War had recently arrived at Kawiat, and that there was now an Englishman residing among the Bakhtiarees. I had much difficulty to get him to listen to my statements, that for very many years our Vessels were always coming to and returning from the Gulf to India, and that therefore the arrival of a Vessel could be no proof either of good or bad feeling on the part of Britain towards Persia, and as to an Englishman living among the Bakhtiarees, I knew not if it were so, but if he were there, he was most assuredly not connected with the Government. — From other sources I know that the Kajar has stated his conviction that Agha Khans rebellion had been excited and is kept up by England, and he himself hinted to me that he thought we had provided Agha Khan with the three Guns which he possesses.

The

12-366

The Hajee frequently stated that he knew I was prohibited from speaking officially to the Persian Government, and that all he now said was only private conversation, and while I took care not to discuss any question of policy with this remarkable Premier, I did not hesitate to sooth his excited feelings by earnestness and calmness of manner, and by giving him information on a few points about which he was obviously entirely ignorant, I managed to leave him on a much quieter frame of mind than when I first saw him.

At each successive interview which I had with the Hajee I found his mind more calm, and his suspicions of England diminished, and at the last one he assured me of its being his earnest

earnest desire to cultivate the friendship of England and that he would send to Lord Palmerston by me a satisfactory reply to the letter which I had delivered to him in February.

Perhaps the premature realization of the flattering promises so confidently made by Sheer Ali Khan of receiving arms in a few days of the destruction of the British power in Afghanistan, has aided much in subduing the hostile feelings and hopes of the Kaffs and the Shah.

As the Shah and Kaffs now consider Herat their own territory, it is not easy to conjecture what may be the result of the present state of affairs between England and Persia. Here true intelligence to reach Tehran of

own troops having met with any serious
reverse in Afghanistan, and reports
to that effect are freely circulated and eager-
-ly believed here, I fear the Hazee, for
the rabble strongly here, might force on a
state of things between England and
Persia which could only end in an active
enmity between the two Governments.
what I most desire is to hear that
Herat is in our possession, for although
this cannot now be considered without some
danger of hastening on a rupture, I
have a conviction that it is more likely than
any thing else to bring the Persian Govern-
ment to sober reason. —

Perhaps the pecuniary
embarrassment of this Government
may prevent the Hazee from giving
way to his present feelings, and to his and
the Shah's great eagerness to see Herat annexed to
Persia, but I cannot conceal my conviction that
however

I have &c
H. G. Rawlinson

however great may be the poverty of this Government the Shah of Persia can always manage, at any or every time, to move an army of twenty or thirty thousand men and 50 or 60 Guns.-

I will not enumerate the Wrongs I have been of late and in fact am many people here of being known to be on calling terms with me that for any reasonable cause dare not for this best considerably in the event a war should arise and don't here at present.-

I cannot think the Persian minister here to observe from himself at the prospect of Peace becoming a diplomatic query of Persia, but General Dunsford assured me the Ministers to give the guarantee of Persia to the treaty made provided between Persia and Herat and that he thought he could answer that she would be able

to

to prevent for six months at least the Persian Government from doing any thing which could be a real cause of offence to England.-

I shall do all I can to gain information respecting the views and intentions of the Government and before leaving Teheran I shall send a messenger to Meshed with such intelligence as I think may be useful to our authorities in Afghanistan.-

Being that I have been of service in obtaining the Shah's promise I arrived, I had an idea of remaining here some short time, but as the Shah is obviously anxious that I should carry Lord Palmerston's letter to you and as the Persian Government at present very suspicious of England, I think it my best course to proceed to Bagdad as soon as the letter is delivered to me, which I think I will be in three or four days.-

I

of the Persian Government ab-
-stain from committing itself with England,
I do not know any measure more likely
to please the Shah and Kajir-to keep
matters right here and to prevent the
Persian Government from being misled
by false reports than the speedy Reesta-
-blishment of the British Mission at
Tehran - but I fear the position here
will not prove to be as comfortable or
satisfactory as it formerly was -

The force sent some time since
towards Herman under the Yefchee
Bashee is said to have joined Nadir
it consists of about two thousand men
and ten guns, and will be increased
it is said to 6 or 8000 men. The force
is intended to act against Agha Kha-
-ber Akber Mahmed Khan and he has
declared that it will advance towards Ca-
-dahar, which I do not believe - Some
Officers nor men liked the service they
were sent on -

M3761

I do not hear that there are any fortifications going on there for mounting heavy Ordnance. Several Regiments have I believe been marched from Azerbijan, and the Rajis still continues increasing the Military Stores. I saw seven Cannons cast in the Arsenal in the St. Petersburgh when I accompanied the Rajis there on his invitation, and I was quite surprised at the extent of the works, the surprizingly great Circulation of the Arsenal, and the great quantity of stores, heavy Ordnance and Ammunition.

The whole Ordnance Department is suspended on the Arsenal, while almost most of the Civil or Military Branches of the Government receive their Stipends of pay.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your most Obedt Servt
attached to the Embassy
and on Special Duty

1375

Irdezgonde Aug. 3d 1841

Sir

I have the honor to enclose under flying seals, for the information of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council, copies of my despatches noted in the margin to the address of Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, — which I request may be forwarded to their destination.

No. 30
" 31 1 Enclosure
" 34 — —
" 36 — 1 Enc.
" 38 — 2 — "

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient,

humble Servant,

Justin Sheil

The Chief Secretary to Government

Bombay

1596

Mr. Hill Beach

[illegible]

M377

Copy.

Tiebizonde June 16th 1841

No 30.

My Lord

Mr Bonham informed me in a letter dated 2nd of June that two messengers had arrived in Tabreez from Tehran with special orders to the Government of Azerbijaun to forthwith furnish them with 800 Camels and 300 Mules to be forwarded forthwith to Tehran, and Money is directed to be furnished to those Messengers for the Construction of 2000 Carts or baggage waggons. - No progress had been made in fulfilling these orders, nor have the Ily Regiments which were summoned to Tehran been dispended from their villages. - The amount of Money is so great in Azerbijaun that Mr Bonham is of opinion that Considerable time must elapse before

To The Right Honorable The Lord Viscount Palmerston G.C.B.

the wishes of the Persian Government can be carried into effect.—

Dr Forbes of the Bombay Establishment who is travelling through Persia to India in a letter dated Meshed 14th May informs Mr Rawlinson that a messenger had passed that city proceeding to Herat with upwards of twenty Firmans from the Shah addressed to the various Chiefs to the Eastward among the tribes of the Hezareh Jemshedee Seistanee &c directing them to place themselves at the disposal of Yar Mahomed Khan.—

Dr Forbes says that intelligence had reached Meshed by a trustworthy messenger that an action had taken place at Washeer a few marches on the

Herat

Herat side of Shirishk, in which the Afghans were defeated by our Troops with great slaughter.

Mr Riach conceiving his services would be useful has remained at Tehran instead of returning to Trebizonde, but he requested me to send an officer to relieve him and enable him to rejoin the Mission - as this would be in some measure a deviation from your Lordships orders not to return to Tehran without direct instructions to that effect, I do not intend to Comply with Mr Riachs request, but as I have great Confidence in that Gentlemans judgment I propose to give him a discretion to remain at Tehran if he thinks that by doing so he can procure useful information, though at the same time I am of opinion that proceeded as he

he is from entering into any discussion with the Government and judging from the peculiar temper of the Prime Minister, his presence is likely to cause constant matter for argument and irritation in the mind of Hajee Mirza Aghassee.-

I have the honor to be &c

(signed) Austen Henry

Copy
No 31.

Trebizonde June 16th 1841.

My Lord.

I have the honor to enclose a letter addressed to your Lordship by Hajee Meerza Aghassee the Persian Minister for Foreign Affairs informed me that he had forwarded to me a Copy of this Communication, but the enclosure proved to be a Copy of a letter of no importance from Count Nesselrode to Hajee Meerza Aghassee, promising the good offices of Russia in procuring the liberation of Persian Captives in Khiva

I have also the honor to forward a translation of a letter to me from the Minister for Foreign Affairs in which much anxiety is expressed for the re-establishment

To
The Right Honorable
The Lord Viscount Palmerston G.C.B.

re-establishment of a British Mission
in Persia. - I propose to answer Mee-
rza Aboul Hesson Khan that I have
no doubt, the British Government
will appreciate the evidence given by
the Persian Government of its friendly
disposition by its fulfilment of the
demand for the evacuation of Ghorian,
and that I trust to have it soon in
my power to announce to the Persian
Government that a British Mission
will be shortly replaced in Tehran. -

I have the honor to be &c.

Signed Austin Sheil.

Aberdeen

Copy.

No 34

No 1

The Lord Visct Palmerston &c &c

My Lord

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordships despatches Nos 5 & 6 and of the separate despatch dated June 21st

I have received intelligence from Teheran from Mr Reach to the 12th June. His stay at that city appeared to have been very acceptable to the Shah and Prime Minister who both testified great impatience for the arrival of a British Envoy. A recent information had been received regarding the affairs of Herat, from which it struck it may be presumed that your Mahomed Khan had discovered the facility of trusting to Persia for aid and had probably acceded to the amicable propositions which were to have been made to him by the British Government. The Shah and Prime Minister had lately begun to treat Sheer Mahomed Khan, who-

ajan Mohomed Khan's brother, with
Coldness in Consequence of the non-
fulfilment of the large expectations he
had held out to them. The person known
still continued to maintain influence and
to injury by propagating incessant reports
of the discomfiture of the English troops in
Affghanistan, Beloochistan and the Punjab.

Trebizonde
1st July 1841

I have the honour to be
Signed J. Shiel

No. 36.

To

The Lord Viscount Palmerston G.C.

My Lord.

The chief reason for transmitting to your Lordship the accompanying translation of a letter from Hajee Meerza Aghassee is the renewed strong anxiety shewn by the Persian Government for the return to Persia of a British Mission. From Mr. Riach's communications I infer that one cause of this impatience is the conviction on the Persian Government has begun to acquire that the cessation of relations with England is enabling Russia to establish gradually a domination from which emancipation will be difficult, if at all practicable. As it appears to be useless to enter into a discussion

discussion with the Prime Minister regarding the immediate evacuation of Harrack which he has more than once pressed, particularly as he is aware of your Lordships intention to retain that Island until the British claims have been adjusted. I propose to enclose my reply to a complimentary letter

Inclosure 1 in Dispatch of 8th July 1811

I have &c
(Signed) Lauriston Sheil

Ed. Maitland

Translation of a letter from Hajee Mirza Aghassee to Lieutenant Colonel Sheil dated about June 12th 1841

No 6

The kind letter written with the pen of friendship in remembrance of me your friend, and despatched by your Courier Eesy, reached me in a joyful moment. As it contained an account of your being in good health, and as it displayed evidences of your friendly disposition, its arrival was the cause of great joy.

With regard to your declaration that the evacuation of Ghorian and its surrender to the Afghans of Herat had been the source of extreme gratification to you, and that you had taken an early opportunity to bring the circumstance to the knowledge

of the British Government and that your
hoped friendly relations would be speedily
restored between both Governments in truth
and sincerity we put it to the candour of
that enlightened friend, and we ask what
demand, during this interval has been made
by the British Government to which the
Persian Government has not yielded com-
-pliance and what promises have the latter
made which they have not faithfully ful-
filled? but yet in spite of this, from
England, up to the present time, there has
not been the slightest symptom of friendship.
Altho it is long since Ghoriean at the
requisition of the British Government has
been evacuated, neither is there a return of
friendship in its former footing, neither
has Herrat been evacuated, nor has

the

the Mission of the British Govern
been reestablished at this auspicious Cou
I do not know to what to ascribe the
delay and procrastination, nor do I know
how that enlightened friend will unravel
this difficulty or answer these interrogatories
in a manner to quiet us--

Verse

Anxiety and patience has passed the
limit, oh friend!
If thou hast patience it is beyond our
endurance--

We expect from that enlightened
friend that he will give us a frank and
candid answer, and no longer allow us to
remain in wonder and suspicion-- As Mr.
Reach will write all intelligence in detail
to that enlightened friend, it is unne-
cessary

cessary to extend this letter.

Translated by

Signed/ Justin Steel

(No 41)

No: 38

To

The Right Honorable

The Lord Viscount Palmerston

G.C.B.

My Lord,-

I have the honor to transmit for your Lordships information extracts of despatches, I have received from Mr. Rich and extracts from a Diary kept by that gentleman recording his opinions of the feelings of the Persian Government towards great Britain. The expected return of Sir John Mc Neill to Persia appears to have been at first distasteful to the shah and Prime Minister, but they subsequently became perfectly reconciled to his resumption of his duties at the Court of Tehran, and I have no doubt that he will meet with a cordial and distinguished reception. at the same time -

however

however, I quite agree with Mr. Rusch in opinion that Sir John McNeill, or any other Minister will encounter much opposition in carrying out the views of the British Government and that the wayward, irritable, scarcely sane temper of Haje Meerza Aghassee will prove an abundant source of disagreement and dissension in the transaction of business.

Subjoined 3

July 1841

I have the honor to be
/Signed/ Justin Sheil

1/13 c/3

Extracts from Mr. Rawlinson's
Despatches No 15 and 16 to Lieut.
Colonel Sheil dated Tehran
June 6th and June 13th 1841.

"I am sorry to be obliged
to report that I cannot in any
manner to state, from all I can
learn, that I consider the Shah
really desirous of a hearty and
speedy reconciliation with
England, although I still con-
sider that the appearance of
our Mission here, and the
settlement in any way of
the Herat question, would
most probably soon dissipate
the great uncertainty which
at present seems to rule to
hang over our future relations
with this Country.

When I reflect on the
extraordinary conduct of Hajee
Meerza Aghassee, on his peculiar
state of mind which seems
to

to render him incapable of maneuvering, while it makes him most self-confident & unattractable. a state of mind in fact which borders closely on real insanity. I am afraid however that perhaps unsurmountable obstacles will present themselves to any Ambassador from Britain being soon able to carry any useful measure of his own in Persia, or to diminish the confusion that prevails in every department of the state, and I am further inclined to fear that England will never again (at least during the present reign) hold an position at the Persian Court proportionate to her strength and influence in the East until this Government and people have been made to feel her power severely. Strange as it may seem I believe it to be, true, that neither the Shah nor

Hajee

Hafez nor many other men about this Court have yet been able to credit the fact of the utter weakness of Persia as contrasted with the power of England, and I fear they will never acquire this useful conformation until they have been beaten in the field by a

"You will perceive by my diary that the Shah is peculiarly sensitive on the subject of the non-evacuation of Kandahar, and also on the subject of no intimation having been given by you of the likelihood of the speedy return of the Mission to Persia. He is anxious, I think to have things settled one way or another, and would be delighted to receive letters constantly from you, to enable him to feel that progress was making towards a final arrangement between the Governments.

"While such a person
as Hajee Meerza Aghassee rules
here with undivided and ir-
responsible power, I cannot
but look forward with aprie-
hension to the position and
prospects of our Minister here
when he arrives in Tehran
and comes to attempt to settle
disputed claims, to get this
Government to grant what
England has a right to demand,
and to try to initiate any portion
of the state Machine here when
every part is in disorder: Had
we had occasion to make Persia
really fear us before the return
of our Mission, I think our position
here would have been more influen-
tial & becoming than it is
now likely to be.

"I still do not hear of
any Military movements or
preparations in this Country

Extracts from Mr. Richards Diary Tehran

1841

June 1st – He / Hajee Mirza Aghasee / then began speaking about not having heard from England, he said "he was neglected "that Persia was the laughing stock of "other Governments for having obeyed every "request of England, however unreasonable, "without having seen any return of friendship "in exchange – The non evacuation of Herat with the non arrival of letters from London, and no hint having been given that our Mission would return to Persia are obviously annoying the Hajee now – He said "we must not be "too much despised, or treated much longer like Jews. Persia has assented to "every demand of England and yet I "see no proof of England being satisfied, "or of her entertaining friendly feelings

to

to Persia. He repeated two or three times that the return of the Shah from Herat and the restoration of Ghouian were such proofs of the Shahs desire to be well with England, that nothing else was necessary to show his sincerity; and here the Hajee twice remarked "that on these instances he himself had done "such good service to England, that he "ought, had he been fairly represented to "have received various complimentary "letters, decorations and gold enuff boxes "from the Queen of England, as the Emperor "of Russia he said had lately sent him."—

I am quite sure the Hajee would be much flattered by receiving a complimentary letter and some present or decoration from our Government.—

The Hajee became earnest and most solemnly swore three or four times by God, the Prophet, his Religion, and the

head

head of the Shah, that he desired most anxiously the friendship of England, that he would not give it up and that he wished to be at peace with all men. He said "you should "not force us to connect ourselves more closely "with other Governments, the friendship of "Persia is of value to England do not throw "it away, do not force us by neglect, or by "your suspicions of us, to lose our hope of "being reconciled to England — Persia may "easily become the Boor, or Tower, you wish "it to be — make it so — we wish it to become "so; but if we be longer neglected, — "and slighted and injured, we in our despera- "tion may do desperate things" — He said if "I saw any proof of returning cordiality on the "part of England, I could wait patiently six "months, one, or two years even, but this "suspense and continued neglect is not to "be borne with much longer" —

He

He again to day alluded to some of the complaints of Persia against England, which were the non-restoration of Harrak, the unsettled pecuniary claims of Persia - not giving the Rifles and sending back the Mortars to Bombay, the latter he said was an ungenerous and unfriendly act.—

Though quiet and very polite he was evidently nervous and anxious to get soothing letters from England, but I do not know whether this change has been caused by unfavorable news from Meshed by the courier who lately arrived, or whether he really wishes to mislead me. That he is uneasy is evident, and I am not disposed to think that this Government has yet any idea of really quarrelling with us. They will be guided by events and the advice of Russia most likely.—

I cannot ascertain what news

they

C. E. Stanton

they have here from Herat to me calls on one from whom I can get useful information.

It has been declared that no Barats (Government Bills) of former years are to be made payable on the revenues of the present or future years. By letters and influence both these orders are evaded, and these only the poor needy and friendless who are immediately now are really affected by them. Such an order as the latter in any country in Europe (for it declares that the Persian Government disavows its responsibility to pay or to acknowledge its own Bills) would be tantamount to a Gazette proclaiming a national Bankruptcy. But here the circumstance is

lost

but little called of or rather kindly
any notice is taken of the order, &
which is however really acted on in
numerous of cases. Many Government
Bills are now worth nothing for &
some ten per Cent will be given,
and even more of influence are often
glad to take 25 or 30 per cent for
their Government Bills. It is by
the influence of such Bills at a
most depreciated rate and carrying &
them in full to the debit of the &
Government that many Governors now
enrich themselves and plunder the &
state, Amounting to an enormous amount
I lately heard of a case where a
person to have his pay Warrant
for 1000 Pounds made out and Received
gave

gave 3 or 4 Romans in Livres to great
men about Court, sent an going to
the Examiner on which he had an
order to receive it he was told no
money was due to the Government
but that if he chose to sell the
Bill for 200 Louis that sum
would be given for it.

E. Jones The (The Minister for
Foreign affairs and myself) found
that the Doge was at the Arsenal
which he visits three or four times
a week. We went to him there
he was very civil to one. Four or
14 Cannoniers had been sent before
we arrived. He was hastily
examining all the extensive works
and I went along with him. The

Quantity

quantity of stores ready and fire preparing is very great and the number of people also great employed in Casting Cannon, shot grape, making muskets putting up all sorts of ammunition.—

He pointed out to me the 12 unbored guns lately received from Shiraz and a number of gun carriage wheels brought recently from Ispahan—

5th June I am informed that much communication takes place now between Sheer Mohamed Khan and the Russian Mission through M. Gaute— that recently the 4000 of the Afshars who were ordered to be collected near Hamadan when the Serpeshee Bashee Commandant of the Artillery left this have recently been ordered

ordered to join him at Kerman, and that the [illegible] there, and the appointment of Saadeen Khan to the Government of Yezd although he is actually to pay 10000 Tomans for his appointment is really connected with vague ideas of aggression against our power in Affghanistan should information reach this of our affairs there being in disorder. It is said Hassein Khan will take some troops from this with him. This authority (a tolerably good one) states that if affairs between England and Persia are speedily settled in any way, Persia will disunite and close with England but if our affairs there go wrong Persia will

give

give assistance to the afghans against us, and in that case Russia will secretly egg the Persians on to [illegible] Jam excellent authority I learn that the Rajee often at his miyas talks as he did to day much against England and that he steadily evades and negreats giving explicit answers prejudicial to them, as her interests

It is clear that notwithstanding, all the

Lieut
Wm McMahon

the Hajee with and professions to me that he is full of Reason against us at this moment and although the Shah is more cautious, & says less, I have reason to think that he too has now some of the same spirit - But if our Mission were here, and if an arrangement were soon come to with Herat, I am satisfied the Persian Government would soon quietly be reconciled to their exclusion from that quarter -

I am strongly impressed with the conviction that until this Government is now to [redacted] the power of England we shall never again stand on our proper position at this Court, at all events not while the present Shah and Regent exists -

9th June Having heard of the fretful childish, violence of the Shah when he learnt on the 7th Instant that Sir John Mc Neill was to return to Persia as

Ambassador,

Ambassador, I was half prepared for the Hague commencing our conference with some remarks preparing me for an announcement of the Shahs entertaining a strong disinclination to receive Sir John Mc Neill -

I was very agreeably disappointed to find that the Hague had no intention of making any such observation as I feared - On the contrary I felt convinced from the very first words he spoke that both the Shah and he were quite prepared to receive Sir John Mc Neill without hesitation -

He then talked about the great desire he had to be on intimate terms with England that he was a lover of peace - that he wished Persia to be a strong frontier fortress for England as it could easily be - He said he knew and was admired by

all

all the Chiefs who had ever come to Persia, that he was highly promised by Sir John Campbell and Mr Ellis, and it was thought would be agreeable if one of their Families sent to Persia; "But he had "rather see "Comes out to this Country as Ambassador "from England one most only observe his "conduct and Language to us then if "of these he is in accordance with peace & "friendship – well but if he is desirous "of subverting the Government the fau "he has, and we must do our best to "protect and right ourselves. He then "by the head of the Shah & Vizier he "would rather see that Calle such an "oath falsely) that his heart desires "was to have and keep the peace "of England – and he declared that "the non restoration of Herat so "long after Ghorian was evacuated

Read

have been a serious injury to him and to Persia, and had given occasion to his enemies to prejudice him with the Shah, and to disseminate that he had an inimical understanding with England. He plainly expressed his anxiety to see the British Mission back to Persia quickly and hoped that good would from a speedy and perfect reconciliation —

(It is quite obvious, as I have always anticipated, that neither the Shah nor Hajee would have chosen had it been left to their option, to see Sir John Mc Neill back here, neither would they chose any man of his talents, and perhaps indeed it would be agreeable to them that men who were entirely ignorant of them and of Persia should compose the British Mission at Tehran —

I am disposed to suspect that the reasonableness of the Hajee on this occasion is attributable in some little degree to his knowing that some proof of his standing left firmly disposed in the Shahs favor, for most certainly he never would have

before

Lt. Col. Sir H. McMahon

before have avowed as freely as he did to day that he had people employed to know of whom it was clear he was not without fears.—

I anticipate for him (Sir John McNeill) or for any one else who comes here as Minister a thousand difficulties to present themselves to being able to reconcile his duty and the demands of his own government with the claims and pretensions of Persia.— If our Minister had very valuable presents to give — here particularly to the Hajee, if he were Authorized to pay the arrears of Subsidy claimed by Persia.— If he could give a good many Muskets to the Shah &c.a I think that even yet he may get a commercial Treaty and recover some small portion of our lost influence here.— but if our minister has nothing but arguments to give to Persia and the Hajee and while he

cannot

cannot comply with the demands and expectations of this Government and the harpies who compose it I fear that good logic and dry professions will go but little way to satisfy them —

When I hinted to the Hajee the advantage it would be to Persia to have a British Ambassador at Tehran to keep Russia and her agents in check he fully agreed and said "We need you here" —

From all I can learn — there is nothing more likely to please the Hajee & make him agreeable and accommodating than flattering letters from our Government flattering speeches from every body and abundant & presents given freely and by instalments. The Shah too and all the Court would much relish the same things —

7th June. The shah has today gone

to

No 613

to Meewman a Village in Shemeroon
where the Court will follow—

/ Signed J. P. Reach—

Exam d
Wm Mc Millan

Secret Cons: 14th October 1841 No 3168

m, 715

No 1492.

To

J. H. Maddock Esqre

Secy to the Govt of India

Secret Department

I am directed by the Honble the Governor in Council to transmit to you for communication to the Court of Directors the accompanying two Packets this day addressed under flying Seals from Lieut. J. Kaye Secy Govt Chargé d'Affaires at Teheran.

Bombay Castle,
14th October 1841

A 1916

No 1492

14th October 1916

Minute
23d October 1841

Resumed consideration of a letter from Coll Justin Sheil dd 3d June 1841 Received in Cons. 20th October 1841 No. 3166.

Minute by the Board without date-

To the Secy to the Govt of India.

To the Envoy & Minister at Cabool.

To the Political Agent at Candahar.

Secret Cons: 2 Oct 1841
(No 1115)

(a 3275

No 1533 of 1841. Copies

A. D.

To J. W. Maddock Esq.
Secretary to the Government of India
Fort William

Sir,

With reference to my letter No 1469 dated the 14th Instant, I am directed by the Hon'ble the Governor in Council, to request you, for the information of the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council, that copies of the despatches therein alluded to, received from Her Majesty's Chargé de Affaires at Tehran, relating to the evacuation of Shorcan and the overtures to Persia from the Authorities at Herat, have been forwarded to the Envoy at Cabool, under a flying seal to Major Rawlinson, the Political Agent at Candahar.

(B. C. 23rd Oct 1841) No 1534. of 1841. Copies

To
Sir W. H. Macnaghten
Envoy & Minister at the Court of H. M. Shah Shooja and Mouth Cabool

Sir,

I am directed by the Hon'ble the Gover-

Governor in Council to transmit to you, under a flying Seal to Major Rawlinson, the Political Agent at Candahar, copy of a letter, and of its Enclosures, from Her Majesty's Charge De Affaires at Tehran, dated the 3d. June last, relating to the evacuation of Ghorian, and the Overtures to Persia, from the Authorities at Herat.

Bombay Castle
28th October 1841 } No. 1535 Copied

To
Major H. Rawlinson
Political Agent at
Candahar

Sir,

I am directed to transmit to you, under a flying Seal, the accompanying despatch to the address of the Envoy at Cabool, containing information in regard to the evacuation of Ghorian & the overtures to Persia from the authorities at Herat, and to request that you will be pleased to forward it to its destination.

Bombay Castle
23d October 1841 }

1535
1535
23rd October

M 424

No. 1364

To
J. P. Willoughby, Esqr
Offg Chief Secretary to the
Government of Bombay

Sir,

I am directed to inform you that Herat received and laid before the Governor General of India in Council your despatch No. 1533 dated 23rd Ultimo, stating that Copies of certain despatches from Mr. Charg d'Affaires at Teheran relating to the encroachments of Persia and the commencement of Herat by Persia, have been forwarded to Calcutta under flying seal to Political Agent at Baghdad.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your most obedt Servt

H. T. Prinsep (illegible)
The 2nd Nov. 1841.

Secy to the Govt of India.

M422

Secret Ans: Dr Ques 1841 No 3709

m 423

Camp near Jabreey 16th Sept 1841.

Sir

I have the honor to enclose, under flying seals, for the information of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council my despatch of the 13th instant to the Secretary to the Government of India, and copies of my despatches Nos 2-9 & one Separate to the address of Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

I have the honor to be,

Sir

Your Most Obedient

humble Servant

John Outram

To The Chief Secretary to Govt.

Bombay

M426

No 427

To

J. H. Maddock Esquire

Secretary to the Government of India

Fort William

Sir

I have the honor to transmit for the information of the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council copies of my despatches No.s 2. 9 & 10 & one "Separate" to Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

I am not aware that I have anything to add to the contents of these despatches which could interest His Lordship unless it be the fact that Sheer Mahomed Khan the Envoy from Herat still remains at Tehran -- That he has not received the sum of ( ) money that was promised him by the Persian Government and that the Shah has latterly treated him with little consideration. -- It is said however that he will not be dismissed till after my arrival at Tehran tho' for what purpose or with what view the Persian Government has decided on detaining

M428

detaining him till then I am unable to discover—

I have &c.

/ Signed / John McNeill

Camp near Tabreez
Sept. 13. 1844.

m 429

Copy

Trebizonde August 4th 1841.

5
No 6

Viscount Palmerston G.C.B.

N.o 2

My Lord

I have the honor to report that I arrived here on the 1st instant and that I hope to set out on my journey to Persia on the 7th accompanied by all the Members of the Mission now here.

I have the honor to enclose translations of Letters to the Shah, to the Prime Minister and to the Minister for Foreign Affairs at Tehran in which I have intimated to them my arrival, my intention to proceed without unnecessary delay, to the Persian Court, and my sincere desire to improve the friendly relations which by the return of the Mission to the Shah's Court will have been re-established between the Governments, and I have expressed a confident hope that that His Persian Majesty's Ministers will zealously cooperate with me to promote so desirable an object.

Your

1/1/30

Your Lordship will perceive that I have taken this opportunity to communicate to the Persian Minister for Foreign Affairs the substance of the instruction contained in your Lordship's despatch No. 4 of July 3d 1841.

I have the honor to be,

&c &c

/Signed/ John McNeill

n 1431

Copy

Translation of a letter addressed to His Majesty The Shah by Sir John McNeill August 4th 1841

A.C.

I have stated to the Ministers of your Majesty who are attendants on the throne of your exalted Majesty that it being incumbent on the well wishers of your Majesty's person, to use every means to represent their devotion to your Majesty, and having been ordered by my own exalted Government to return to your Majesty's Sublime Court, I have considered it an absolute duty to write the present address to announce that I shall use every effort to reach your Majesty's presence with the utmost expedition and I hope I may indulge in the expectation of being honored with your Majesty's unbounded favor-

Translated by

/Signed/ Justin Sheil

1
Enclosure

M432

M 4133

Translation of a letter from Sir John McNeill to H. E. Hajee Meerza Aghasee August 4th 1841.

A.C.

As epistolary correspondence is one of the surest means of confirming friendship and of mutually strengthening favorable sentiments I avail myself of the opportunity afforded by the departure of the bearer of this letter to the Court of His Majesty the Shah to address your Excellency, this communication as a mark of the friendly & cordial feelings which I entertain -

By the correspondence which took place between H. E. Lord Palmerston, Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and your Excellency, it was arranged that the British Mission should return to the Court of His Majesty the Shah, the presence of the Mission at the Persian Court being necessary to complete certain unfinished matters which had been agreed upon between the two Governments. I have in consequence been

N 2/36,

Ceen dirested by my own Government to return to the auspicious Court of His Majesty the Shah, and this being the 15. Semadee ul Akher it is two days since I arrived in the Port of Trebizonde. I hope in a short time to have the honor of being presented to His Majesty the Shah and to have the satisfaction of enjoying the Society of your Excellency. — It is my sincere desire and fixed purpose, with God's assistance, to remove every cause of disagreement between the two exalted Governments, and to cement more firmly than ever, the friendship and union between the Nations, and I therefore have the most entire confidence that your Excellency will aid and support me in attaining these objects —

/ Signed / John McNeill

N 1435

Translation of a letter from Sir W. Neill to H. E. Meerza Abood Hassan Khan Sennadeen Akhar 15th August 3rd 1841 A.C.

As Correspondence is the means of opening the door of friendship and of giving it Stability, it is incumbent on me according to the rules of friendship at the present moment, when a Courier proceeds to the Court of His Majesty the Shah to address to you this Communication.—

By the correspondence which passed between H. E. Lord Palmerston Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs and H. E. my worthy friend Hajee Meerza Aghassee it was arranged that the British Mission should return to the Court of His Majesty the Shah, the presence of the British Mission being necessary to complete certain unfinished matters

matters which have been agreed upon between the two Governments I have in consequence been directed by my own Government to return to the Court of Persia, and it is now two days since I arrived at Trebezonde from whence I intend to proceed to Tehran.—

It is my sincere desire and my fixed purpose to remove every cause of disagreement between the two Governments and to promote the re-establishment of friendly by every means in my power. I therefore entertain the most confident expectation that the ministers of the Persian Government will unite with me in endeavouring to attain this object.—

J.C.

Although Colonel Sheil has already requested that a Steamer should be despatched, still as my desire to be presented to His Majesty exceeds

exceeds all bounds and as I intend therefore to travel with all possible expedition it seems likely that the — Mehmandar appointed from the — capital could not arrive in time to meet me on the Turkish Frontier; I therefore beg that instructions may be given to the Governor of Azerbejan to send a suitable Mehmandar as speedily as possible who until the arrival of the Mehmandar — from the Capital may discharge the duties assigned to him —

As the Ministers of the — British Government have recently issued instructions to their Missions in Foreign States, directing that during their stay at and their journeys to and from their posts, they should defray their own expences, and that in like manner every Foreign — Minister residing at the British Court is expected during his stay —

and

and while proceeding to and returning from the British Court, not to claim any allowance, but to defray his own expences. I have mentioned this circumstance for your Excellency's information and observance.

(Sealed by)
John McNeill

M 439

To

The Right Honorable

The Lord Viset Palmerston G.C.B.

&c &c &c

My Lord,

I have the honor to enclose for your Lordships information a Copy of a letter I addressed to Mr Reich on his leaving the Mission to return to England and to be with the greatest respect,

Camp Erzeroom
23d August 1841

&c &c &c

I have &c

(Signed) John Mc Neill

To

J. P. Reich Esquire

&c &c &c

Sir,

I cannot permit you to take leave of this Mission without expressing to you the high sense I entertain of the value of your services while you have been employed in Persia where the rectitude of your Conduct, the discretion of your motives and the benevolence

M 4646

benevolence of your views have I am
assured been duly appreciated by a
people who are not slow to admire
tho they may be to imitate these qualities

I have considered it my
duty on more than one occasion to
bring to the notice of Her Majesty's
Government the advantage the public
service has derived from your assist-
ance, my predecessors have availed
themselves of similar opportunities
to record their approval of your
public conduct, and the very satis-
factory manner in which you have
performed the duty on which you
have recently been employed can
not fail to ensure to you the appro-
bation of higher Authorities ---

I learn with regret your
determination to resign your pre-
sent office and it will always
afford me much pleasure to have
an opportunity of testifying my

esteem

M 4 61

for your private character and the va-
-lue I have attached to your assistance
in carrying on some important part
of the public business of the Mission

With my sincere wishes for
your prosperity and happiness I have
the honour to be V.r &c.

Camp Erzirom
23.d August 1841

/Signed/ John M.Neill

M4612

1673

No 9

To The Right Honorable

The Lord Visct Palmerston G.C.B.

My Lord.

I have the honor to report my arrival here on the 9th Instant with the whole of the officers and attendants of the Mission.

I am happy to be able to state that although the plague prevailed in almost every town and village that lay near our route through Turkey and has also appeared in the frontier district of Persia no case of that disease has occurred amongst our party & from the time which has elapsed since we were last exposed to the danger of infection I indulge a confident hope that we have altogether escaped.—

I find it will be necessary for me to remain here some days for the purpose of refreshing the cattle, of procuring

procuring horses for the public service,
and for my own of repairing some of the
units and of completing other preparations
at I hope that in about eight days the
Mission will be able to renew its journey to
the Capital where it may probably arrive
about the end of the first week in october.—
Camp near Tabuey I have the honor to be &c
2 September 1841 (signed) J. M. Neill

E. J. Maitland

m 445

N° 10

(No 10)

Viscount Palmerston G. C. B.

&c. &c. &c.

My Lord

I have the honor to enclose translations of letters which have been addressed to me by H.H. the Shah by H.E. Hagee Meerza Jaharee the Prime Minister, and by H.E. Meerza Aboul Hassan Khan the Minister for Foreign affairs in answer to those in which I announced my arrival at Teheran and of which translations were enclosed in my despatch N°2 of the 4th August.

I have also the honor to enclose translations of letters which have been addressed to me by H.H. Haramon Meerza the Prince Governor

and

M 446

and by H. E. the Ameer Nizam the Chief Minister of this Province.

Your Lordship will perceive that the terms of these letters are very satisfactory indicating as they do a strong desire that friendly relations between the British and Persian Governments should be re-established, and that all recollection of the differences that had arisen should be obliterated.

I have only to add that the reception which has awarded the Mission every where since it entered the Persian Territory has been in all respects as honorable as on former occasions, and in some respects even more distinguished.

(Camp near) I have the honor to be &c.
Tabreez Sept. 6th)

(Signed) John Mc Neill

No 4647

) Translation of a Firman addressed by His Majesty the Shah to Sir John McNeill K.C.B. Cycle 1257 (August 19 1841

Let His Excellency the great & intelligent, illustrious and potent noble in mind powerful and conceptual, intimately acquainted with Embassadorial affairs, and its laudable ties, the asylum of wisdom and efficiency the best of Christian nobles and the most exalted of Christian Embassadors, the ancient pure well wished of the State Sir John McNeill Minister Plenipotentiary of the exalted English Government, know that he is in an especial exalted manner an object of the Royal regards and congruencies of the mind of the Shah

of

of Kings splendid as the sun, and of the greatest purity; and that his representation, conspicuous for its veracity and showing the good will of H. E. written with the purity of good faith and truth of purpose after his arrival at the port of Trabizonde and sent to our Royal Court by his Cousin Ismael Bey, reached our Royal presence, and its pure contents unfolding from first to last a observance of the rules of truth and well-meaning to the rule, and in conformity to the customs of amity and desire for peace were submitted by the Ministers of our Heaven-like Court, to our ear adorning the world — since the exalted English Government has appointed and sent H. E. to this exalted Court for the purpose

of

M 4149

of arranging the several unsettled
demands existing between the two Go-
vernments, and as H. B. is desirous of
friendship and friendly relations, and
will prove to our Gracious mind that
the degree of his good will and de-
sire for peace is more than before,
our August mind is convinced of it
although we had every confidence
in the truth and friendly disposi-
tion of H. B. yet our confidence
is now increased, and we place the
most implicit reliance and trust
in him. In order that our gra-
cious condescension should be
known, we have issued this credit
Firman dignifying His Excellency
It is requisite that H. B.
should know that the King's
regard for him is of an eminent

degree

M 4138

degree and that he shall use every endeavour to encrease the alliance and friendly relations of the two exalted States, and shall ever have in his desire for the welfare of both and the good of the State - whilst he shall have had the honor of presentation, let him continue to represent to us his wishes and desires, and believe that we shall receive them in the most gracious manner. — —

Translated by
/ signed Wm Taylor Thomson.

Jan 1st 1838 Dictation.

M 457

Translation of a letter from His Excellency Hajee Meerza Aghassee to Sir John McNeill August 1841.

A.C.

The very agreeable letter ornamented with friendship written with the pen of ever enduring attachment and amity, giving me intelligence of my friend of which I was very desirous arrived by the Courier Ismael Beg and my heart replete with friendship was delighted in regarding the friendly epistle The friendliness of the sentences to which it contained shewed a good manner esteem The zephyrs of its friendly to its remissed the verdure of the garden of onward wishes and the fragrance of its beautiful lines gave beauty to the rose gardens of ever enduring alliances. Since all it contained was friendly it afforded me great pleasure, and it was the

M 952

the emblem of the happy news of the arrival of your Excellency in this country it opened the doors of gladness, and happiness in my friendly heart.- Verse" two friends Knows the value of sincere acquaintance if they have been some time separated and again meet- Praise be to God, in truth the bond of friendship and union has not been cut.-

As Y. E. my dear and gelled friend has written with the pen of friendship, that you have been appointed by your well exalted Government to arrange and settle the several unsettled disputes which exist between the two Governments and as your real intention and sincere purpose is that you should dispatch the grievances and complaints between the two Governments and render the union and al[illegible] between the two states greater than

formerly, I will certainly entertain in this matter the same opinion and sentiments as Cy. Ex.. It is enough that God is my witness, that I never had nor have any desire for withdrawing from a friendly relation. -

Without doubt my intelligent friend Dr. Rush, who is a Man of truth, probity and piety, has already had the pleasure of conversing with Cy. Ex. and has explained and made known to you the real sentiments of friendship which I entertain and how much I was grieved and regretted that these two ever endearing states which have always regarded each other with the eyes of, a union and satisfaction and looked upon each other with the eyes of friendship and reciprocal love the appearance of coldness and indifference. Please the merciful creator by the favor of Cy Ex good offices in the goodness of your heart that the name of enmity between the two States will be expunged and friendship buried in the

and

1 M154

and the foundations of amity and satisfaction between the two Sovereigns will become stronger than ever.

In order that the rules of respect and courtesy should be properly observed towards H. E. strict orders have been given to the authorities of Azerbijan that an intelligent and proper Person should be sent to the frontier for the purpose of complementing and entertaining H. E. and accompanying to Tabreez and from his court the high rank and dignity the exalted noble and special servant of the Shah, Abdool Hossein Khan Sewandoor has been appointed and sent to meet and compliment H. E. at Tabreez, and he has been ordered to observe in the best manner the rules of respect and consideration towards H E my kind friend & the time of meeting as I have at heart will be at greater length. The rules of friendship queres that until I have the happiness of meeting you will have the kindness to enlighten me the state of your health and on transacting in case may the days of your glorious & Auspicious life be perpetual.

Translated by

signed Wm Taylor Thomson

M 455

Translation of a letter from H. E. Mirza Abool Hasan Khan to Sir John McNeil, August 1844.

A.C.

The very delightful and kind letter which agreeably to amity and kindness you wrote with the pen of friendship after your arrival at the Port of Bushire and sent by the courier of the Mission Ismael Beg arrived at a time when I was in the most anxious expectation of hearing joyful intelligence of the good health of my friend, and the agreeable news of the arrival of your Excellency my kind & exalted friend, in this Country — It being an expression of friendship it gave fresh strength to the foundations of our ancient amity and bound anew the bond of true kindness and friendship. —

You stated in your friendly letter that you had been appointed by your Government to this Court for the purpose

purpose of settling the demands
existing between the two Governments
and to use every endeavour
for promoting and completing the
friendship between the two States,
and you add that the purity
of your intentions would render
it incumbent on your Excellency
to spare no exertions for removing
the differences between the two
Courts.— It is clear that this
praiseworthy desire and excellent
disposition is from the native
goodness and innate virtue of
your Excellency's mind and that
you will use all your sufficiency
knowledge of affairs, great talent
and skill in removing and
dispelling the differences between
the two States. - You have stated
that you hope the Ministers of
this

this Government will unite with you in this good wish and pure resolution. No doubt ere this my sagacious friend Mr Risch a person of piety and without malevolence has conversed with you and explained to your Excellency that His Excellency the Mejee is delighted beyond measure with the appointment of your Excellency and will use his best endeavour to strengthen to the highest degree the union and accord of the two Governments.— Please Heaven after the arrival of your Excellency at this Court, it will be well known to your Excellency.— If I were to attempt an explanation in writing it would require seven reams of paper— Concerning

my

my own personal efforts have
preserving the two called States
praise be to God I have under-
gone a trial of twenty years
and my exertions are well known
for the preservation of union &c.
between the two States— I will
defer the explanation of this cir-
cumstance until the time of
meeting. —

With reference to what
you have written that you were
desirous of arriving with all
speed at the exalted Court of
His Majesty the King of Kings,
and that you should not be de-
tained at the frontier in expecta-
tion of the Mukrumdar appointed
by the Government, orders might
be issued to the Authorities of
Hyderabad that a Mukrumdar

from

M 459

from that place should be
appointed and sent to the
frontier. — As the Ministers of
this haughty State have the
utmost care and solicitude
that greater respect and courtesy
should be paid to your Excy
than has ever been shown to
any other Ambassador and
therefore before the arrival of
Your Excellency's letter, in consi-
deration of the circumstance,
orders were issued to the Autho-
rities of Azerbijan that an in-
telligent person suitable to Your
Excellency's dignity should be
sent to the Turkish frontier, and
without doubt they have des-
patched him. — Join this place
also the high in dignity Abbas
Kooli Khan Javanshir, who

high

M46.

night rank is known to your Excellency has been appointed by to Take for the purpose of complimenting and entertaining your Excellency and he will Conduct you from that place to this Court and will observe in the most perfect manner all respect and Courtesy towards Your Excellency since the time of meeting is near I have not written at greater length

Translated by
Legner Hon. Taylour Thomas

No 461

Translation of a letter from H. P. H. Freeman Minister to Sir John a McNeill Senador Orisame 1857 — July 18th —

We assure His Excellency the exalted enlightened, endowed with Wisdom, the most distinguished among Christian Rulers Sir Sir John a McNeill, Senador Extraordinary from the exalted British Government of the high consideration which we owe to you — the intelligence of your Excellency's Appointment as Ambassador to the Court of His Majesty the King of Siam gave us the most unbounded satisfaction, because your Excellency having dwelled many years in this Country the Extent of your devotion and fidelity to this Imperial Government was eminently conspicuous — which your being constituted to assume your former duties as Senador is highly becoming and fitting. —

In consideration of the respect and consideration due to your Excellency of the alliance between the two exalted States and of the particular esteem which we entertain for you We have appointed the honorable and distinguished Consul Dollabaran to be Your Excellency's attendant — He is to proceed to the frontier and accompany your Excellency & from this faithful observance

MM462

of the duties confided to him Your Excellency will
proceed with every possible satisfaction and enjoyment
to the Court of the King of Kings / more can I add
be this sacrifice / Etc above in general Conference
is apprized of the extreme desire we feel that you should
be honored by admission to our presence, and after your
meeting with him doubt he will acquaint you with
the truth of these expressions.

At all times exhibit your
wishes to us, and believe our esteem and good will to
be boundless.—

Translated by
Signed Justin Friedl—

(N)

No 463

Translation of a letter from H.E. the Ameer-e-Nizam, Military Governor of Azerdeigan to Sir John Mc Neill.—
12th August 1841.
A.C.

Your friendly letter reached me & I have fully understood its contents. Before the arrival of this communication intelligence of your appointment was received and gratified me beyond measure; the arrival therefore of Your Ex.s letter was the source of additional satisfaction for it apprized me of Y. E. being in good health.—

It was certain that Y.E. would not consent that the friendship and alliance so long subsisting between the two Exalted Governments should be disturbed, & it was certain that you would use every effort for the prosecution

of amicable relations, Praise be to God, this object has been obtained. The mind of your friend has been intensely gratified at your Excellency's appointment, for we have long been friends, and you have at all times endeavoured to promote the interests of both Governments. I am exceedingly desirous of meeting your Excellency. Before the arrival of your E^cy letter, being aware of your appointment and intended journey to this Country, the honorable & distinguished H^rs H^ee Ayud Ollah Khan Colonel of Artillery was appointed by H. E. H. The Prince Governor to proceed to the frontier and return in Company with your Excellency.

The above Gentleman being

on

on the point of commencing his journey. my strong feelings of friendship induced me to write this letter. I am most anxious for our speedy meeting.

Translated by

(signed) Justin Abril

A. Fiorini

9Ln4

N 467

No. 124 of 1841

Residency in the Persian Gulf
Bunder 25th October 1841

Secret Department
Sir

Resident Persian Gulf.

Enclosed I have the honor to transmit for the information of the Honorable the Governor in Council, the accompanying packet received yesterday from His Excellency Sir John McNeill, announcing his arrival at Tabreez en route to Tehran, to resume his duties there, as Envoy and Minister Plenipotentiary at the Court of Persia.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,

Resident in the Persian Gulf

To,
J. P. Willoughby Esqre
Acting Chief Secretary to the Government
Bombay

Consul Genl. Mr. Crow 1841 Nov 30th

M 469

No 1715. of 1841.

To J. H. Marrack Esq.

Her Majesty's Consul

Sir

I am directed by the Earl of Aberdeen to transmit to you for Postal transmission from the Foreign Office to Her Majesty's Consul at Tunis, a Despatch from the Secretary of State for the Home Department to the Court of Queen's Bench for the Merchant Shipping Bill.

Gazette 4 December 1841

I am at the same time directed to transmit for the information of Her Majesty's Consul the Queen's Proclamation for bringing into operation the Act for the Registering of British Vessels, dated the 2nd October 1854 and to request that the same may be forwarded to Her Majesty's Consul at Tunis by the earliest opportunity.

MN 30
Tew 4e

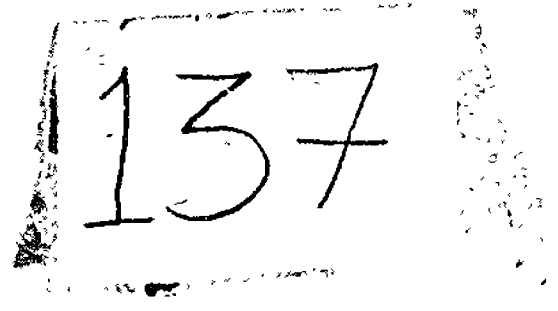
TOTAL EXPOSURES

137

TOTAL EXPOSURES

137

TOTAL EXPOSURES



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